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LAST EDITION

SEPARATE RUSSIAN PEACE BID PROVES MENACE TO JAPAN

Authorities Believe German Operations in a Neutral Russia Would Raise Serious Problems for Government at Tokyo

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The embargo on steel by the United States is calculated, if rigorously maintained, to embarrass shipbuilders here seriously, and indirectly to have other and more serious results. The fact of the matter is that if the situation in Russia gets any worse every ship that Japan can beg, borrow or build will be needed in war work before the winter is over.

The Russian situation brings the war much more appreciably nearer to Japan than it has been at any time since it began. The conclusion of a separate peace by Russia, it is conceded by the best authorities here, may force Japan to take action against Russia not only because she is pledged to do her share, but because, far-fetched as it may seem, Japan herself is menaced by Germany operating in Russia where neutrality cannot for a moment be considered. If Japan takes steps, therefore, to protect herself or to intervene along the Siberian Railway, all her available shipping and more, too, will be in demand immediately.

Already the Japanese newspapers are discussing this eventuality and a number of interviews with authorities have proclaimed the necessity for prompt action.

As nearly as can be gathered, the shipbuilders here can complete the vessels now on the stocks and under orders, with what they have on hand and what can be produced. The exact destination of these orders will be given in a later article, but one thing is certain, namely, that there is a very considerable difference of opinion among the builders as to the proposals from the United States for ships for war uses in exchange for steel released from the embargo. Some of these are entirely in favor of ships for steel, not only as a business matter but because they feel that Japan should do her utmost to supply ships to the Allies or ships that will be used for war purposes. The leader among these is reported to be the Kihara firm. Anywhere there is a split and it will probably be possible to pick out the sheep from the coats before the matter has gone much further.

Meanwhile the public is somewhat at a loss to understand. At great length, the Minister of Communications Baron Den, has announced that the negotiations between the Japanese representative in Washington and the steel supply board of the United States had completely fallen through because Japan was unable to comply with the demands of the board for ships in exchange for steel, but from dispatches it is learned that negotiations are still going on in some form, and that there is good reason to expect an advantageous conclusion, advantageous to the builders of ships and to the Allies.

Increased Taxation Planned

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The Government is at work on a program of increased taxation which will be offered to the Diet when it meets, the increased revenue to be used for war purposes and increased armament. It is understood that the income tax already very heavy, will be raised. The tax on sugar is to be increased, tobacco goes up some 17 per cent and the tax on sake will make it almost prohibitory. In all of these matters the leaders of the factions or parties in the Diet outside of the Seiyukai, or Government Party, have been consulted with the exception of Viscount Kato, the leader of the strongest single party, the Ken-seikai, in opposition. While the Ken-seikai is in a hopeless minority, Viscount Kato is preparing to make a strong fight against the Government and as a result the coming session of the Diet is likely to be very lively indeed. Viscount Kato has a strong support in the newspapers opposed to the Government and these number some of the most influential. The increase of the taxes will give him a considerable lever, because the people of the country have been paying very heavy taxes ever since the close of the Russo-Japanese war and while there is prosperity in some of the manufacturing and commercial circles, the great mass of the people is very poor indeed.

NEW SALONIKA COMMANDER

PARIS, France (Monday).—General Sarraill, the Government has decided, according to an official announcement, will be replaced as head of the allied armies at Salonika by Gen. Marie Louis Adolphe Guillaumet. General Sarraill will be called to other duties as soon as circumstances permit. General Guillaumet arrived at Salonika on Saturday. He is one of the heroes of Verdun.

HUNGARIAN REFORM BILL

ZURICH, Switzerland (Wednesday).—The franchise reform bill which has just been introduced in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament, in addition to giving a vote to every Hungarian citizen, male or female, 24 years of age, provides for the election of women to Parliament.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Quiet has prevailed along all the fronts with the exception of a heavy Italian attack, delivered on Christmas Eve, with the intention of recovering the lost positions on the Asiago Plateau. On the whole the Italians appear to have recaptured most of the ground previously lost there.

Italians Recapture Positions

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—The recapture of ground from the Austro-Germans at Col del Rosso and Monte Valba, in the face of counter-attacks, was reported today. The War Office reported violent fighting along the whole of the mountain front.

"On the Asiago Plateau the statement said, the struggle recommenced on Tuesday morning at dawn, the enemy troops concentrating their efforts at the extreme right between Col del Rosso and Val Freuse Lamaise. Our front held and the enemy forces were unable to advance beyond the Sasso habitations."

Counter-Attacks Fail

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Violent enemy counter-attacks (Continued on page two, column six)

BOLSHEVIST PEACE PARLEY IN DANGER

German Refusal of Passports to Socialist Conference at Stockholm Declared to Be Heavy Blow to Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday).—The Bolshevik telegraph agency states that a letter has been forwarded to Dr. von Kuehlmann through the Russian delegation at the Brest-Litovsk conference remarking on the German refusal to give passports to the Socialists, Herren Haase, Ledebour and Kautsky, to proceed to Stockholm.

The letter says that personal relations between representatives of the same views among the popular masses may contribute to an early peace, while obstacles created by any government may engender the view that such a government does not desire peace.

The refusal of passports is declared to be a heavy blow to the peace parleys.

Planks of Russian Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday).—Six planks of the Russian delegates' peace platform are announced by the Bolshevik telegraph agency. They are:

1. The evacuation of occupied territories.

2. Entire restoration of the political independence of conquered peoples.

3. Self-determination by means of a referendum of the nationalities which did not enjoy political independence before the war.

4. Guaranteeing of rights of minorities in mixed territories, with certain special rights to minorities.

5. No indemnities and the return of the so-called costs of war payments already made.

6. Colonial questions to be settled in conformity with the above.

Russia's delegation also opposes an economic boycott, imposition of commercial treaties, and separate customs conventions, as all tending to the restriction of the liberty of weaker by stronger nations.

Dr. von Kuehlmann requested adjournment until Monday to consider their reply.

Germans Rush Troops West

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)

Ensign Krylenko, commander-in-chief of the army, has reported to the Bolshevik headquarters that the Germans are transferring troops in large numbers and as quickly as possible to the western front and also to the southwestern Russian front. Leon Trozky, has called the attention of the peace delegation to this fact.

The Bolshevik commissioners have issued a manifesto to all Russian workmen declaring that as the armistice will probably be transformed at an early date into a general democratic peace of all European peoples, preparation of military equipment is a waste of national labor and funds, and that consequently the output must be stopped immediately and replaced by the production of peace supplies, which the country needs. The newspapers announce that a delegation from the enemy powers is coming to Petrograd to participate in a conference presided over by Leon Trozky, to discuss the political aspects of an eventual peace conference. Another enemy delegation will participate in the commission meeting at Odessa to discuss technical questions.

Countess Panin, who was Minister of Public Instruction in the Kerensky cabinet, was on trial on Monday, charged with misappropriation of public funds. Hers was the first case tried by "the popular revolutionary tribunal." The countess was convicted and sentenced to "imprisonment until the return of the money and to public censure."

The small court-room in the palace of Grand Duke Nicholas was filled (Continued on page two, column two)

COAL ECONOMY IN SALOONS PROPOSED

Conferences Between Officials of Fuel Administration and Liquor Dealers' Organizations to Be Held at State House

Conferences between officials of the Fuel Administration and representatives of the liquor dealers' organizations are expected to be held today at the Massachusetts State House, at which time various propositions for saving fuel in the saloons, as already is being done in the public schools and churches, are to be discussed.

The Fuel Economy Committee at the State House, which has sent out urgent appeals to householders, apartment owners, shopkeepers, and in fact to people generally throughout the Commonwealth, enlisting their support in the matter of saving heat and light in order the war needs of New England, has formally sought the assistance of the liquor dealers in this regard.

Edward H. Pinkham, secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Liquor League, who speaks for liquor organizations in all parts of Massachusetts, has been in communication with the fuel economy committee on the fuel question. According to an official of the committee Mr. Pinkham was willing to present to his organization the proposal that saloonkeepers reduce their fuel consumption by shortening their business hours. Before taking the proposition up with the liquor retailers, it was expected that Mr. Pinkham would confer with members of the state committee, so that a definite understanding might be had between both sides.

Since the coal conference of New England governors at Washington last week, there has been a tendency to consider the fuel situation less serious than it was a few days ago, but educators and parents of school children especially find it impossible to minimize the seriousness of a fuel scarcity that has resulted in the Boston schools closing for an extra period, and in fuel-saving measures being taken by school committees elsewhere.

It is pointed out that winter, according to the calendar, is less than a week old, and that the late winter very often develops a strong demand for coal in small lots to carry homes and business houses through until spring. With this in view, it is declared that any substantial saving that can be made now through the saloons will greatly relieve the prospects of stringency in March.

Among many citizens who have given thought to the fuel situation, as well with its relation to the saloons, is Delcavere King, vice-president of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, who said, "When the Fuel Administration goes to the extent of asking the Boston Elevated to curtail service to save coal, at a time when that company is having difficulty to get it, the full seriousness of the shortage becomes clear. Extraordinary efforts are being made by both tide-water and rail shippers to supply public utility companies, and office buildings with just enough coal to keep things running. We fail to hear the call to close the saloons. We know that there is no shortage of beer. It is coming in regularly. If the amount of coal that is used in making, transporting and selling beer, were delivered to men engaged in industries, all danger of serious shortage would be averted temporarily at least."

"Where are the fathers and mothers on this question of closing schools on account of coal shortage, while the saloons are open wide," asked Mrs. Earl William Smith, vice-president of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. She continued, "The electricity and coal wasted in these places degenerating the human race, could be used to advantage in our schoolrooms enlightening our future citizens."

SELF-STYLED TEUTON OFFICER IS INTERNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Eric Pohl, self-styled lieutenant of the Austrian Army, has been interned by federal officials.

Pohl came into prominence during the visit to Salt Lake City in October, 1914, of Dr. V. Zimmerman, who was connected with the office of the German Consul-General at Denver. Assisted by Pohl, Dr. Zimmerman devoted nearly three weeks to listing German reservists in Utah.

Since the disappearance from Salt Lake City of Dr. Zimmerman, who is said to have been a close personal friend of Count Bernstorff, Pohl has been watched by federal officers. Leon Bone, special agent of the Department of Justice here, refused to give any definite reason for his being apprehended.

HOUSING SHIP BUILDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—The Chickasaw Shipbuilding Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has announced the purchase of 1160 lots near the site of their plant for 2400 employees whom the corporation will locate here.

BRITISH DROP BOMBS OVER GERMAN CITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Mannheim-on-the-Rhine experienced a daylight raid on Monday by British airmen who dropped on the city one ton of bombs. Hits played havoc in the large main station, in the works, and in the town, where fires were started. One machine had to descend.

The official statement reads: "The enemy's machines were very active on Sunday and five of them were brought down in air fighting, three of them falling in our lines. Two other hostile machines were brought down in our lines by anti-aircraft gunfire. One of these latter was a large twin-engine machine with three occupants, who were made prisoner. Several of the enemy's airdromes with good effect."

"At daylight on Monday one of our squadrons bombed Mannheim-on-the-Rhine with excellent results. A ton of bombs was dropped and bursts were observed in the large main station, in the works and also in the town, where fires were started."

"Very heavy anti-aircraft gunfire was directed against our airplanes when they were over their objective and one of our machines was damaged and forced to land. Several of the enemy's scouts made repeated attacks upon our formations but were driven off. All of our machines returned except the one aforementioned."

Mannheim is a town of Baden, situated at the junction of the Neckar and the Rhine, some 46 miles south-west of Frankfurt. The town lies low and is protected by a dike, whilst the rest of its streets shows all the extreme regularity of the modern German town. The chief buildings of interest are the palace, public library, observatory and national theater. It has a considerable trade, greatly facilitated by a good harbor. Mannheim began to flourish about the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, but experienced many vicissitudes during the Thirty Years War. It was annexed to Baden in 1802. The present population of the city is just under 200,000.

RED CROSS SCOPE OF ACTION QUESTIONED

Individuals, Bringing Suit Against Officials of Society, Assert It Has No Specific or Implied Power to Conduct Vivisection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 10 individuals who are bringing suit against the officials of the American Red Cross, to compel them to conduct their work within the scope of the legal act which created that organization, assert that no specific or implied power to conduct or promote vivisection experiments has ever been given to the Red Cross.

Having contributed substantially to the Red Cross, those who are bringing the action now protest against the use of funds donated for the relief of suffering for a purpose which increases suffering among animals.

In this connection, it is significant to note that Henry D. Estabrook, in his letter to Prof. W. H. Taft, chairman of the Red Cross, calling his attention to the fact that legal action against the organization was contemplated, expressed the belief that the whole matter could be arranged without challenging the opposition of those passionately opposed to vivisection.

George B. Case, legal adviser to the Red Cross war council, who answered Mr. Estabrook's letter in the absence of Mr. Taft, said that legal proceedings at this time were to be deplored, and that the raising of a public controversy would involve the Government itself.

Replying to Mr. Case, Mr. Estabrook said that the proposed program would cost the Red Cross millions of dollars, and that in his honest judgment the responsibility for the loss would rest with those who had challenged the issue.

Some months ago the Red Cross announced that it had appropriated \$100,000 of its funds for the purposes of medical research work in France, the work to include the building of laboratories and the providing of equipment and animals for experimentation.

The National Anti-Vivisection Federation entered a protest directed to Red Cross officials and, after explaining the views of anti-vivisectionists, inquired as to the disposition of the Red Cross, to rescind its action.

The executive and legal departments of the Red Cross replied, in effect, that they were fully of the opinion that the Red Cross is within its legal rights in conducting vivisection experiments and they expressed the belief that a majority of the public would indorse the vivisection program.

Mr. Estabrook said he did not wish to bring any suit to test the right of the Red Cross to spend money for such work, and he did not wish any other lawyer to take such action. He thought there was no necessity to force the issue, and that the matter could be arranged without arousing the opposition of the anti-vivisectionists. To this end he asked Mr. Taft for his views on the subject.

WINTER COATS FOR CAMPS DEMANDED

Military Committee of Senate Adopts Resolution Asking War Secretary to Supply Woolen Blouses for Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs adopted a resolution today, asking the Secretary of War to take immediate steps to supply overcoats and woolen blouses to soldiers in cantonments.

The committee also unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that Mr. Baker give camp commanders authority to buy woolen blouses and overcoats in the nearest town, if they can get them quicker that way than the quartermaster's department can supply them.

This action followed presentation by Senator McKellar of telegrams from camp commanders, showing shortages of overcoats and woolen blouses. Mr. Baker was requested to take immediate action with regard to camps Wheeler, Shelby, Kearney, Dix, Jackson, Grant, Custer, Beauregard and Bowie, because the committee said, it had unquestioned proof that many men in these camps are without blouses and overcoats.

The committee also today went into executive session to hear Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the New York National Guard tell of conditions in the American camps in France. General O'Ryan recently returned from an inspection visit to Pershing's force. He is one of three major-generals called to tell the committee whether the Americans are well or poorly equipped.

The committee does not attach much importance, members said today, to the Crozier-Tauscher letter which General Crozier wrote to Federal Judge Hand in New York, when Capt. Hans Tauscher was on trial before Judge Hand as a German agent.

"If anybody wants to present evidence on this point, we will hear it," said Senator Chamberlain, "but I do not think the matter as important as others under scrutiny."

The committee has decided to ask Herbert Smyth of New York City, to give testimony before the committee. Mr. Smyth was chief counsel for Hans Tauscher, who was tried before Judge Hand in the United States District Court in New York, in June 1916, on a charge of being a party to a conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal. It appears that there was some relation, however innocent in character, between Tauscher and the ordnance bureau of the War Department. The Senate committee, which is by no means satisfied with the showing made by the ordnance department, is determined to go to the root of the matter and find out exactly what this relationship was.

Tauscher, as the American agent of the great German gun-making firm of Krupp, would naturally be expected to have business relations with General Crozier's department. General Crozier wrote a "character" letter in favor of Tauscher when the latter was on trial before Judge Hand in New York. The fact that Tauscher was acquitted is taken here as no reason why the activities of this German

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GERMAN PLOTS OF GREAT EXTENT IN PACIFIC REVEALED

Translation of the Personal Diary of the Commander of Interned Gunboat Geier Discloses Widespread Teutonic Schemes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Investigations conducted by the naval intelligence office here have corroborated the main features of the story of intrigue that has been revealed relative to German plotting, which stretched from Washington to San Francisco and across the Pacific to Shanghai and Manila and which centered about Honolulu, the local German Consulate and the former German gunboat Geier, which interned here in 1914 to escape two Japanese cruisers.

Figuring into the story are the names of George Rodiek, former German Consul at Honolulu, who recently pleaded guilty in San Francisco to complicity in the Hindu plot; F. W. Klebahn, manager of the shipping department of H. Hackfeld & Co. of Honolulu, and H. A. Schroeder, former secretary to Rodiek at the Consulate. Schroeder has also pleaded guilty to complicity in the Hindu plot.

It is an official translation of the personal diary of Capt. Karl Grasshof, commander of the former German gunboat Geier, that goes to make up the story. A diary that tells of intrigue and plotting carried on during the years 1914 and 1915, while the little vessel that had scurried into this, a neutral port, and interned to save itself, defied the laws of nations and threw to the winds the precepts of neutrality.

Not least among the names mentioned over and over in the diary are those of Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché, and Captain Franz von Papen, military attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, both of whom were recalled by their government at the demand of the United States.

Frequently recurring, also, as the tale unfolds is reference to one K-17, as he was known in the records of these violators of neutrality; Kirchsen, his real name, the quartermaster of the steamship China. As he himself passed from port to port, gathering in strange places the information that Germany's agents desired, so came his records, from date to date, carefully preserved in the diary of the commander of the Geier.

Sometimes as the invited guest of fellow countrymen of note, sometimes rubbing elbows with the scum of the Seven Seas, K-17 lived his life to help carry out the details of the German intrigue. Not content with the activity he had seen on the Pacific, K-17, or Kirchsen, made his way ultimately to Europe, and was last August arrested by the Danish government in Denmark as one who had been giving information on the sailings of neutral and allied vessels back across the German lines to Berlin or other cities of Germany.

Yet Kirchsen's efforts on the Pacific were not entirely unmoored, for the German captain of the Geier records that the "chief steward" is in K-17's way. This was Morgan, an Australian, who evidently trailed the mischief-maker too closely for comfort. The question is raised whether H. Hackfeld & Co. agents for the Pacific Mail S. S. Company, then owners of the China, had hiring or discharging of the employees of that vessel.

Jack D. Cleary, a local Irishman, also figures in the annals for the part he played in certain German gatherings in Honolulu "to celebrate Christmas" when he added enthusiastic comment to a speech by one Professor Dwyer, a teacher of languages, the speech having been a bitter attack on Great Britain. Cleary was recently discharged by a local firm for having written pro-German poetry for the Fatherland, which was published in German in New York.

That the Geier was receiving wireless messages throughout the period covered by the diary, this despite the fact that her radio outfit was supposed to be sealed, and that she communicated with the German gunboat Cormoran then interned at Guam, is stated in the diary. Captain Grasshof estimates that at times messages were received from a distance of 2400 nautical miles.

How an attempt was made to get a floating radio ship established on the Pacific how instructions were given to unload a large supply of guns overboard from the Holsatia into Honolulu Harbor, a thing which was evidently done; how desperate efforts were made to stir up American feeling against the Japanese; how it was sought to spread the rumor that Germans in the United States were planning to cross the border to attack Canada; how arrangements were made for German interned sailors from the Geier to break parole in Honolulu and make their way to the mainland and Germany; how German men in San Francisco were to be substituted for sailors in case inquiry was made by the United States—all these are told in Grasshof's diary.

Capt. Edmund Deinart, or Deinhardt, now under indictment by a federal grand jury in the Hindu plot case in San Francisco, and former commander of the Holsatia and Ahlers, both of which ships were war-bound in Hawaiian waters, is also frequently mentioned by Grasshof.

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The Naval Intelligence Bureau has

made public the fact that Captain Grashof, while a prisoner at Schofield barracks, and following the discovery of the diary last spring, was taken and placed in solitary confinement. At that time he made statements vitally connected with plotting which was carried on in Honolulu.

One of the outstanding features of the diary is the fact that plans were made at the sinking of the Lusitania, when it seemed certain that the United States would enter the war, to destroy the machinery of the German refugee vessels then at the port of Honolulu, as it was later destroyed when diplomatic relations were severed by the two countries.

Following is a summary of the salient features appearing on the reading of Grashof's diary in their chronological order:

1. That an attempt was made to get men from the former German submarine ship through to Germany, some of whom were caught. Admission by day Ed that false passports were being used.

2. That A. V. Kirchelsen, quartermaster of the steamship China, figured as a source of information for German intrigue. His secret title was "K-17." Used the China's wireless frequently and made reports in person upon arriving in Honolulu.

3. That Georg Rodiek, H. A. Schroeder and F. W. Klebahn, all of Honolulu, had information concerning the loss and ammunition on the interned German merchantman Holsatia and conversed with Captain Grashof concerning them.

4. That the Geier, though interned, was using her wireless all the time. Grashof, under examination, stated that he thought the vessel caught practically all the trans-Pacific messages. That a message was received from the consulate stating the Geier would transmit to the Cormoran at Guam.

5. That desperate efforts were made to stir up trouble between the United States and Japan, messages being deliberately wireless in English so that they would be picked up and start rumors that Japan had sent an expedition to Campeche, Mex. Decided lack of knowledge of geographical locations is shown in the messages, Campeche being on the eastern coast instead of the Pacific.

6. That deliberate attempts were also made to give belief to the rumor that Germans in the United States were planning an attack on Canada, the intention of these rumors evidently being to frighten Canada into keeping part of her army at home. The Honolulu consulate received a message concerning this and evidently sent two inquiries about it, requesting instructions.

7. That Boy-Ed wrote a letter to Honolulu crediting to an American submarine commander the statement to a Geier officer that he "would like to do something against the Japs outside, if we could come to some agreement." Personally investigated by Captain Grashof and reported back to Boy-Ed as a false story. At that time the two Japanese battleships which had chased the Geier into the port of Honolulu were still outside the harbor.

8. That following the sinking of the Lusitania, preparations were made to enable German war and merchant vessels at Honolulu, as was later done when relations were broken with Germany. The guns of the Geier were destroyed in May, 1915, however, just after the Lusitania sinking.

9. That Albert Wehde, an American citizen, whose story is already well known (he was recently found guilty in Chicago of complicity in the Hindu plot) was at the German consulate at Honolulu on May 22, 1915, and was there met by Captain Grashof. Wehde is now serving a sentence on the mainland.

10. That Boy-Ed, in a telegram from Washington, asked the spreading of a story that a German submarine was operating in the South Sea, a palpable falsehood, calculated to frighten shipping.

11. That Boy-Ed attempted to transfer from Manila to Honolulu, or Guam, a wireless operator, presumably to "listen in" on trans-Pacific messages.

12. That official messages of the American Government were picked up by the German wireless men and fled away for reference.

The story of German duplicity revealed in Grashof's diary is involved and at times made obscure by references not exactly clear. Other references, however, are startlingly clear and significant. From the moment when the Geier sought refuge in Honolulu harbor and placed itself under the protection of the United States as an interned vessel of war, Grashof seems to have been scheming and plotting to violate successfully both the laws of neutrality and his own parole, which became operative upon internment.

Right at the beginning occurs the name of the notorious Boy-Ed, disgraced and recalled from his post as naval attaché at Washington. It appears in the diary, entered in October, 1914. An attempt apparently was made to get men from the Geier through to Germany, and some were caught. In this attempt, with its plans to use false passports, Boy-Ed is openly involved, inasmuch as he admits the scheme to use forged credentials.

Here also appears the name of Captain von Knorr, said to have been connected with the German consulate at San Francisco. Apparently at this time he was in San Francisco and was to be one of the agents in passing the Geier men across country after they had violated internment parole at Honolulu.

Russian Steamer Seized

Boat Believed to Have Brought Bolshevik Defense Fund for I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Russian steamship Shilka, controlled by a Bolshevik crew, which mutinied after she left Vladivostok, was seized on Monday in the harbor here by

naval authorities in the belief that she carries a \$100,000 defense fund for the I. W. W. members to be tried in Chicago. An armed guard of 50 sailors has been placed about the ship.

The Government, according to officials, knew nothing of the Shilka's coming, and she slipped into the harbor on Dec. 21. Naval authorities arrested 21 alleged I. W. W. emissaries sent to receive the defense fund and confer with Bolshevik representatives. Two of the crew escaped before the seizure, and one of them addressed 500 I. W. W. members at headquarters before he was arrested. Large quantities of I. W. W. literature, printed in Russian by a Chicago printer, have been discovered aboard the ship.

Dynamiters Well Known

Two Men Held in Sacramento May Face Other Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—William Hood and George F. Voetter, I. W. W. leaders, who are alleged to have dynamited the executive mansion of Governor Stephens on Monday, Dec. 17, will have their preliminary trial on Jan. 5, before United States Commissioner Martin I. Welch, on a charge of illegally transporting dynamite. One, J. W. Daugherty, wanted in Chicago and Portland for dynamiting, is no doubt the man known as Hood, as Harry B. Edson of the Department of Justice, was looking for Hood, also for Voetter, on the Portland charge.

They may be prosecuted here on the charge of bombing the executive mansion, or the federal authorities may take them to Chicago on the charge pending there. The proof seems positive that they are the parties wanted. The dynamite was stolen from the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, at its plant in Smart, Cal., where Hood was employed as a cook, and shipped to Sacramento with several sleds of bacon and received here by Hood and Voetter. The officers arrested the men as they were taking the box from the Wells-Fargo Express Company's office and loading in an express wagon.

San Francisco Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The arrest of Franz Schulenburg, which took place some time ago, has been announced by the federal authorities here. Schulenburg, it is alleged, is one of the leaders of the organized system of spying and destruction carried on by German agents in the United States.

BOLSHEVIST PEACE PARLEY IN DANGER

(Continued from page one)

with friends and sympathizers of the counter-revolution. The judges, five working-men and two soldiers, were all elected members of the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies. They sat at a long table draped in red. To the left, near the wall, the defendant sat, a soldier with a bayonet on either side.

The President of the Bolshevik court read the indictment.

"Who wishes to speak for the prosecution?" he asked.

No one replied. The president then invited a statement for the defense.

An elderly man, a former employee at the Ministry of Public Instruction, arose and spoke of the great philanthropic and educational activity of Countess Panin. He denied the misuse of funds and said that the countess had refused to acknowledge the right of the present Government to demand the money. He declared that she would return the funds to the Constituent Assembly, which was the sole authority over her.

Next, a young workingman, speaking for the prosecution, made a speech to the effect that nobility of character and educational activity need not cloud the fact that the countess took public funds and opposed the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government. He exhorted the judges to disregard the personality and past of the defendant.

In her "last word" the countess said:

"As has been stated I have not misused the funds. I consider myself responsible for their safety and will deliver them to the Constituent Assembly, to which alone I must account for my actions. Since the convening of the Constituent Assembly has been postponed, the money has been deposited in the state bank until it is assembled. The so-called misappropriation of funds consisted in the transfer by the countess of all the ministry funds to the state bank which left the safes in the ministry empty when the Bolsheviks took control. She denied their right to the money."

Reconstruction in Russia

A Political Unity Must Be Maintained, Says Professor Harper

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who has just returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1917 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—One begins to wonder whether any Russia, as such, will emerge from the present chaos. The reports are somewhat confusing, because of the seeming contradictions. For example, we hear that Kaledin has offered to "make peace," speaking in the name of the Cossacks of the Don, now in control of Rostov. Does that mean that the Cossack movement was another of the many separatist movements, and that now the Cossacks have accomplished their main purpose, and are willing to negotiate with the Bolsheviks, for recognition of their "independence"? Another telegram seems to indicate that the

overtures of Kaledin aimed at preventing if possible the further development of civil war, for he was reported as offering to make peace with a "national government" as soon as such was established.

The Ukrainian movement turned out also to be a distinctly anti-Bolshevik movement. Then the Bolsheviks were reported to have recognized the "independence" of the Ukraine. One possible guess is that they hoped thus to eliminate the Ukraine from the conflict they had on their hands with the Cossacks, and gave this recognition as a sop. The Rumanians are reported to have thrown in their lot with one of the anti-Bolshevik groups. And the movement in Siberia, though still undefined, is in all probability an anti-Bolshevik step. For one has twice now had the name of Kersky mentioned in reports from Siberia.

Finland seems to be in complete chaos. The frontiers of Finland, which are also the frontiers of Russia, for it is so easy to pass from Finland into Russia, are reported as controlled now by the Finns, and now by the Russian Bolsheviks. In any case they do not seem to be closed to anyone except Entente Allies and opponents of the Bolsheviks. It is reported that von Lucius, the German Minister at Stockholm, is now in Petrograd. One can believe this report, in view of the failure of the Finns these last months to protect properly their frontiers. There is a great difference between a conference with responsible and disclosed representatives of the enemy at Brest-Litovsk, and conference with a von Lucius at Petrograd itself. For von Lucius is one of the ablest of the German "diplomats," in many respects a better master at the game as the Germans play it than Bernstorff. That is why the German Government has kept him at this most important point of contact all these years. Many Americans who passed through Sweden on their way to Russia when we were still neutral will probably recall the energy and watchfulness of this man.

The Bolsheviks have noted evidences of "rebellion" in the Petrograd garrison, on which they have relied all along as their main physical support. We are told, and have therefore called in Lettish regiments, to save the situation. Again one has to note that the Lettish, despite the traditional hostility which they have always shown toward the Germans, seem to be playing a very equivocal rôle at the present moment.

No reference has been made to the Lithuanians during these last weeks. But their geographic position brings them into the situation of the moment, especially if the reports of resumption of trade relations between Russia and Germany represent a big fact. For that is another factor in the situation of which we have had a vague and distressing hint. Perhaps the reported organizations of the German and Austrian prisoners of war will aim at the reestablishment of trade relations, rather than at any military activity.

The most outstanding fact of the present situation in Russia is the apparent disintegration which the writer discussed in an article last week. In this article it was pointed out that a possible "binder" would be a common recognition by many of these now separate groups that they were all at the mercy of Germany unless they united in a common struggle or at least a common program. Now one interesting development is that this disintegration is, to a large extent the result of the phrase in the Russian formula that speaks of the self-determination of peoples. And when this formula is presented to the German and Austrian representatives at the conference of Brest-Litovsk, it was condemned as impracticable. And what effect will this answer have on the various groups that have applied the formula? Will they see that they must get together and defeat Germany, if they are to enjoy any measure of self-determination? That is what the constructive leaders of Russia have been trying to make them believe all these last months.

Again, perhaps the scattered groups will see that the Germans are not going to play the straight, honest game which the Russian radicals for some reason or other seemed to think one could reasonably expect them to play. In that case, the disintegration will facilitate the German plan, to penetrate, not by arms, but in the old manner, and this time with a lot of agents at hand, in the prisoners of war. One might add that these prisoners of war have in many cases taken advantage of their forced sojourn in Russia, to acquire a knowledge of the language.

We are about ready to believe that Russia is out of the war from the military point of view, even if the Bolsheviks should be unseated in the course of the next few days, and a strong power, bringing together a large number of the present independent groups should be speedily established. The period of reconstruction for Russia has already set in, or rather will begin to set in, as soon as they reach rock-bottom, and that there are forces that can rebuild, is the conviction of those who believe that they know something about Russia. On this conviction they base their faith in a future for Russia. When the reconstruction begins, the fundamental ideas of the revolution will reappear, and must be preserved. One of these is the same formula quoted above, the right of self-determination of peoples. But it must be applied in a sane and reasonable manner, and in a regular manner, and not by the sheer use of brute force by an unrepresentative minority. Then we shall see that the Ukrainians do not wish to separate from the rest of Russia, and that the Cossacks of the Don do not aspire to a distinct and independent political existence. The Poles do wish independence, and the majority of Russians of all parties have agreed that the two peoples will be happier and stronger and better able to cooperate if they lead separate political lives.

But the vital interests of both the parts and the whole will not allow the attitude taken with regard to the Poles to be the general attitude to-

ward all the other non-Russian peoples that have gone to make up the Empire in the past, and are essential to the continued existence of a Russian state. Full recognition will be given to the demands for a large measure of local government and for complete freedom in cultural matters such as the use of language and the development of a literature. But a political unity must be maintained if Russia is to exist. And the alternative is not a series of small states, scattered over the vast plain of eastern Europe, but the bringing of these fragments gradually but surely out from under German tutelage. Again, it is the realization of this alternative that will bring the parts together and reestablish a Russian state. And this is the alternative even with Germany thoroughly defeated.

Here is where America's interest also comes in. We do not want to defeat Germany on the west, only to see her pull victory out of defeat by gaining control of everything to the east. This would rather invalidate our just claim that we must make the world safe for democracy even as a matter of self-interest. We shall certainly give Russia every possible assistance when the time comes, that is, when the Russians themselves begin their own reconstruction. And though we also back the claims of simple people for free existence, we must be careful to analyze each claim, to judge of the real force and strength behind it. For unless the self-determination can be actually realized, unless it is the true expression of facts as well as aspirations, then we should not support it. And though we recognize the rights of small nations, and are sending our soldiers to fight, among other things, for these rights, we must also remember that a strong Russia is necessary, to represent the democratic ideas in the east of Europe, and the west of Asia. Therefore it would be a mistake to take policy, and a doubtful favor, to support the demands of small groups, at the sacrifice of a strong Russia.

Such an attitude would require confidence as to the democratic character of a future Russia. On this point there can be no doubt. For it cannot be emphasized too strongly that the final result of what is going on in Russia will be a net gain for democracy; this fact is perhaps the basis for the assumption that something solid will eventually come out of the present chaos.

May Wage Revolutionary War

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Leon

Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, according to a note issued by the Havas Agency, called on Joseph Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia and explained that the Bolsheviks wished to keep to the plan of a "democratic peace," leaving to the peoples the right to dispose of themselves. The Ambassador having asked him what he would do if Germany refused such a peace, Mr. Trotsky answered that then the peace would not be signed and that the Maximalists might be led to "wage a revolutionary war."

Mr. Trotsky added that "if public opinion was opposed to such a war, the question would be carried before the Constituent Assembly." He concluded by saying that if the Bolsheviks succumbed to the resistance they were meeting within Russia the country would be given over to anarchy.

The Havas note concludes: "This conversation, which is correct throughout, must be considered as creating no new relation between the Maximalist Government and us."

Germans Agree on Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Brest-Litovsk message states that the delegation of the quadruple alliance discussed their reply to the Russian peace proposals for a whole day, and agreed unanimously on its basis, yesterday being fixed for its formulation. A Berlin message states that Dr. von Hertling outlined Germany's peace program with Russia, at a sitting of the federal council, which approved it.

Germany Seeks Postponement

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Germany has asked postponement of peace negotiations until Jan. 2, according to a semi-official announcement here today.

Ukrainian Officers Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The ultimatum by the central Rada, threatening immediate hostilities, has resulted in the arrest of members of the Ukrainian military staff.

There is little news of the civil war, though a Korniloff detachment is reported by the Bolsheviks to have been completely defeated in Kharkoff government.

BUTTER INDUSTRY FACES HANDICAP

DETROIT, Mich.—A dispatch from Lansing to the Detroit Free Press says that war prosperity in the condensed milk business in Michigan promises to harm the dairy butter business, and state officials who are watching the affairs of both condensaries and creameries are apprehensive that the latter will cease operation.

Condensaries are able to pay a big price for milk to the farmer, because of the prices at which the Government is buying condensed milk. The Government says to the condenser, your price to us must be cost plus 10 per cent. This leaves the way open for almost any price. In some parts of the State condensaries are paying almost \$4 a hundred pounds for milk.

RAILWAYS CHIEF MAY BE APPOINTED

President First to Meet Brotherhood Leaders, Lay Transportation Plans Before Them and Seek Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports published Wednesday morning to the effect that the President will take over the railroads on Dec. 31 are not warranted by any official announcement either from the White House or from other departments, or by statements of his close advisers as to what his immediate intentions are.

He will have conferences with the brotherhood chiefs and the executives before the week end and it is generally anticipated that a director of transportation will be named later.

At a conference to be held at the White House on Thursday afternoon, President Wilson will, in all probability, lay his plans concerning the solution of the transportation problem before the heads of the four railroad brotherhoods and their legal advisers. Although it has been freely rumored that heads of the brotherhoods have already given the President a promise of their willingness to acquiesce in whatever scheme of control the Government shall evolve, the best informed opinion seems to be that no such promise has been hitherto given, and that the purpose of the coming conference is to put the brotherhoods formally on record as to their attitude toward federal control during the period of the war. It is believed here that the greatest difficulty facing the President in arriving at a decision is uncertainty regarding the attitude which the brotherhoods will adopt toward any scheme of control which would virtually cripple their power for aggressive tactics.

As a matter of plain fact, it is well known that neither the railroad executives nor the brotherhoods are in favor of government control at the present time. The carriers themselves feel that they have done all that could be possibly done if the roads were under federal control, and moreover they believe that with the support of Congress and the Government they could bring the transportation system to the highest level of efficiency. On the other hand, if the President, as he is expected to do on Thursday, announces a definite policy for control, both the carriers themselves and the brotherhoods are expected to fall in line on the advice of the President. The joint congressional committee investigating the condition of the carriers ceased working about a week ago, a fact which would seem to indicate that the President has already come to a decision.

Should the brotherhood heads on Thursday put themselves formally on record for federal control of the carriers, the President will, it is believed, feel much more free to act quickly and decisively, as it is well known that in government circles the attitude which labor would adopt in the case the roads were taken over caused much more anxiety than the attitude of the railroad executives themselves. The brotherhoods, it is said, naturally fear that if the experiment of federal control of railroad labor should prove successful during the period of the war, it would constitute a precedent for the future. On the other hand, it is confidently believed that if the brotherhoods will show a disposition to support the Government by foregoing part of their power during the period of the war, they will be given a guarantee that with the coming of peace the old status will be restored. Without some such promise it is not believed that the brotherhoods will willingly support any policy of control.

In order to get the co-operation of the carriers themselves it will be necessary for the Government to guarantee to them an adequate return for the use of the roads, as well as a guarantee that the roads will be kept up until such time as they are handed back to the owners. As to what constitutes an adequate return is a point on which a difference of opinion is likely to occur. Colonel House, who is credited with having studied, on the advice of the President, the plan of railroad control as operated in Great Britain, will probably contribute some valuable data. In Great Britain the carriers are paid on the basis of the net profits of the roads during the year preceding the war. Instead of taking the profits of the year immediately preceding the war as a basis, the President is likely to make the average net profits for the five years preceding the war a basis. This, however, is a question for compromise, and which it is not believed will constitute a serious obstacle to an agreement.

One of the problems the Government has met, it is said, is the questionable authority given the President to take over the railroads under the act of Aug. 29, 1916. This act does not provide for compensation or the payment of dividends to the railroads, and some lawyers believe that further legislation is needed. But there are others who believe there is sufficient authority to take over the railroads in this act, but that Congress must enact laws to provide for the financing of the roads and other questions, such as the payment of dividends to the stockholders. This, it is declared, can be done later.

Senator Kellogg, an authority on railroad law, has, it is understood, found a way for the President to assume control of the carriers with the least possible friction. He conferred with President Wilson on Monday for more than an hour. Many points were cleared up so that the legal problem connected with the transfer of the car-

riers to the Government is thought to have been solved.

Daniel Willard, chairman of the War Industries Board and member of the Railroads War Board, was also closeted with the President. Mr. Willard is among those mentioned for appointment as railway administrator.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

In the neighborhood of Col del Rosso and on neighboring heights broke down with heavy losses to the attacking forces, today's German official statement said.

"Nothing Special" to Report

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"Nothing special" was Sir Douglas Haig's report from the British front today.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report issued on Tuesday reads as follows:

Italian front: A lively artillery duel continued throughout the day between Asiago and the Brenta. Enemy counter-attacks against our newly won positions and a thrust at Monte Pertica were repulsed. The number of prisoners captured as a result of the engagements around Col del Rosso has increased to more than 9000, including 270 officers.

Western war-theater: In Flanders, at La Bassee Canal and southwest of Cambrai the fighting activity revived at times. On both sides of the Meuse, at Hartmannswillerkopf and in the Thann Valley, the artillery fire increased at intervals.

Macedonian front: On the Struma plain there was increased artillery fire.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday reads as follows:

There was reciprocal artillery fire last night west of La Bassee and east of Ypres.

Monday night's war office statement reads:

A hostile raiding party was driven off southeast of Ypres. There was considerable hostile artillery fire in the afternoon in the region of Epehy and south of Poelcapelle.

The first statement by the British War Office dealing with the Italian front, where British troops now occupy a sector, was issued on Monday night. The text reads:

Since a portion of the Italian front was taken over by British troops there has been no change in the situation on the British front. There has been active counter-artillery work and our airmen have given a good account of themselves, but have been hampered by unfavorable weather during the last few days.

Some snow has fallen and the cold is severe, especially in the mountains. The condition of the troops is excellent.

An official statement issued on Monday says:

On Sunday night hostile raiding parties that attempted to approach our lines in the neighborhood of Monchy-le-Preux and west of La Bassee were repulsed.

On Sunday afternoon the enemy troops endeavored to raid our positions southeast of Epehy, but were driven off.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement:

There was intermittent cannonading at various points along the front. An enemy raid upon one of our small posts at Courieres Wood was without success.

Aviation—A German machine was brought down in an aerial conflict on Dec. 24, and another was forced to descend within the French lines in the evening of the 24th by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. Dunkirk and its vicinity were bombarded by the enemy aviators, causing several casualties.

Last night's communication says: There was moderate artillery activity over the greater part of the front, quite lively on the right bank of the Meuse. South of Juvincourt we raided the enemy lines and brought back prisoners.

Belgian communication: In the course of the last two days we have captured Schoor, Lekke and the road to Schoorbakke in retaliation for the use by the enemy troops of poison gas shells directed against Ramscoote. There was light artillery action in the region of Blixchoote. Last night enemy prisoners were taken in the region of Merckem.

Eastern theater, Dec. 24.—The day was calm.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The official report issued on Tuesday reads: On the Asiago Plateau the battle, which continued fiercely and sanguinarily the whole of Monday, diminished in intensity only at nightfall. Our counter-attacks, made several hours before, succeeded in spite of the difficult terrain and the very low temperature, in arresting the enemy troops and carrying the fighting on to the positions from which we had moved the previous day.

The enemy forces defended the ground gained with great stubbornness, counteracting our counter-attacks and concentrating in front of their

"Priscilla's Minuet"

Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate

Is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicacy appeals to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

W. M. FLANDERS, Wholesale Distributor, Boston, Mass.

line a formidable fire from numerous batteries.

During the vicissitudes of the fierce struggle some batteries and many machine guns which had been left in the destroyed lines were recovered.

An enemy column, advancing from Bertico toward the heights to the west of Malga Costalunga, was destroyed by our fire.

A battalion succeeded in wresting from the enemy troops and holding for some time the summit of Monte Valbella, while other detachments having descended the slopes of Col del Rosso, engaged the enemy forces under the summit of the mountain in heavy hand-to-hand fighting.

During the action hundreds of our guns of all calibers unceasingly bombarded the enemy troops, dispersing concentrations behind the line and stopping the advance of supports. We took a number of prisoners.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The Austrian War Office issued a statement on Monday which supplements the German statement of that date regarding the capture of Col del Rosso by reporting the capture also of Monte Valbella. It states likewise that a colonel and several Italian staff officers were captured.

MIDDLE WEST AND FOOD CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—In the matter of food conservation the people of the Middle West are showing on the whole that they do not realize that the United States is at war, said C. D. Underhill of the Federal Food Administration after a trip through cities of that section.

"Especially is this situation true in the smaller cities," he added. "There, the hotels and restaurants serve their customers in the same manner they did in pre-war times, and this means that the question of wheatless and meatless meals is left entirely to the patrons and as a result the consumption of wheat and meat is about normal. 'In the matter of food conservation, especially in the saving of wheat and meat, the Middle West is far behind the East. The bakeries, it is true, are generally observing the rules laid down by the Food Administration and many are making various kinds of war bread, but they are having only a small demand for such bread. The Middle West needs to be awakened to the need of conservation, and unless this conservation is voluntary it is sure to be compulsory.'"

PROSPECTS OF CUBA SUGAR CROP GOOD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to commerce reports it seems probable that if there is no interruption in grinding at any of the mills in the Province of Camaguey, Cuba, and if cane fires are not in excess of what may normally be expected, the total sugar output for the province should be somewhat in excess of 3,500,000 sacks, or about 625,000 tons. In the year 1915-16, during which 14 mills operated in Camaguey without interruption, the total output was 2,344,000 sacks of sugar and 18,052,121 gallons of waste molasses.

It is estimated that approximately 2,000,000 sacks of the sugar produced in this Province will be exported through the port of Nuevitas in the coming year. It is, however, somewhat doubtful if the warehouse facilities at this port will be sufficient to handle that amount of sugar. This will depend largely on the shipping available and the rapidity of movement of the sugar out of the port.

For a Limited Time We Can Supply

Knitting Yarn

In certain localities throughout the country there is a great shortage of Knitting Yarn. We are not only in a position to supply it, but we believe we can

OBJECT LESSON IN STATE OWNERSHIP

Survey of Results Achieved in Australia Shows That State Control Has Its Drawbacks—Opposition to Extension

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Changes due to revolutionary causes are often mistakenly supposed to produce an effect which is spoken of as revolutionary. The war has created conditions which, in normal times, would appear to possess many revolutionary characteristics, but these conditions are the direct result of evolutionary forces. In the matter of state ownership, established theories have been superseded by the exigencies of war-time conditions, and today everywhere the state is found acquiring a firm and steadily growing control over the economic affairs of the world. In its broadest aspects this opens up problems which experience alone can adequately solve. These problems have been courageously attacked by Australian administrators in the past few years. Many years before war was declared, state control in Australia had entered upon its experimental stage.

To understand the effect of this interesting departure in the economic world of Australia, it is necessary first to glance at the results achieved, and from the lessons gathered it will be shown how far state ownership in the island continent has succeeded or failed.

State enterprise in Australia may be divided into two general groups. In the one case, the Federal Government controls certain railways, overseas shipping, experimental farms in the Northern Territory, hotels and various factories. In the other, each of the six states and the Commonwealth has accepted the policy that its railways should be under the control of the Government, and there have been taken over, or established, a large number of industrial works, which are directly under the charge of the different states. The industries so controlled are various, and include mines, forests, bakeries, ferries, power stations, sugar factories, wharves, butchers' shops, timber mills, freezing works, tramways, and brickworks.

With the exception of a few miles, the railways in the Commonwealth are controlled by the State. These lines, excepting those controlled by the Federal Government, are owned and managed by the respective states in whose territory they run, but, unfortunately for the purpose of interstate traffic, nonconformity of gauge prevents the best use being made of them. This means extra cost, delay, and inconvenience, and these factors have, of necessity, become more serious as the volume of traffic has increased. From time to time, many propositions have been advanced with the object of securing uniformity of gauge, but the problem is made more difficult by local or state policy, and so far no final decision has been reached.

Toward the end of June, 1916, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, while in London, purchased a fleet of 15 steamers on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The dead weight capacity of the vessels purchased amounted to 105,893 tons, and the price paid was about £2,050,000. The fleet is used for carrying cargo only.

As regards Australia's food fishes, this industry, if properly developed, can become one of national importance. In 1907, the Commonwealth Government, with a view to demonstrating what might be done commercially, constructed the federal investigation ship Endeavor. New South Wales, however, has taken the foremost part in exploiting the fishing industry. The necessary vessels and equipment were ordered, and the first trawler arrived in Sydney on April 21, 1915, followed shortly afterward by two others. In addition to the three vessels in commission, four more vessels are under construction locally. The existing trawlers have a gross tonnage of about 220 tons each, and during the first 12 months nearly 2,000,000 tons of fish, valued at £32,000,000, have been taken. The State undertakes the retail distribution of the fish, and a number of depots have been opened for this purpose. Both fresh and smoked goods are sold in the state fish shops, and varieties previously unknown among general consumers have been successfully placed on the market.

The idea of state fish shops is being extended to include state butcher shops, which have been a success from the beginning. The State's purchase and control of several cattle stations appear to have been justified by results. In Perth, Western Australia, there are four retail butcher establishments, where people purchase their meat over the counter, and it is claimed that the people get their meat cheaper as a result of the State's control. A net profit of £868 was made during the first 11 months of its establishment.

An interesting instance of the State running its own workshops is to be found at Newcastle, New South Wales, where a government dockyard and workshops, fitted with electrically driven machinery, were erected and opened in November, 1915, at an approximate cost of £130,000. During the first year, work of repair and construction for the public works and other state departments was carried out, amounting to £100,000, with an average of 1000 men employed. A floating dock, together with other equipment provided for, will complete one of the most up-to-date establishments in Australia.

In March, 1915, the exorbitant price of bread compelled the Government to take action. In Sydney, 40 state bak-

eries have replaced the existing 200 separate private bakeries. The official estimates show a saving of £130,000 in delivery expenses alone.

The large brick works at Homebush, New South Wales, show in 1914 that a net profit of £2639 has been made, besides effecting a saving to the Government of £14,126, and to the public of £2766, by the difference between the prices charged and the prices of private manufacturers. The reverse side of the picture is disclosed by the results of the sand lime brick works, and the lime works, which show a heavy loss amounting to £5993 and £4198 respectively, since their foundation. These, however, are new industries in Australia. The number of bricks manufactured at Homebush in 1915 was 32,334,801, at a cost of £1 5s. 7d. per thousand, the sale price being £1 15s. per thousand at kiln.

In the case of the state metal quarries at Kiama and Port Kembla, New South Wales, a total capital of £471,132 has been invested, and after deducting all proper charges for depreciation, etc., there remained a balance in 1913 of £7306. In the year 1914-15 the operations at the Kiama state metal quarry resulted in the production of 120,000 tons of broken stone. After allowing for depreciation and interest on capital, a considerable profit was shown as a result of the operations of these metal quarries.

The Tasmanian Government's Great Lake hydro-electric power scheme had its origin in 1908, when the authorities were approached by a Melbourne company, with a view to obtaining permission to harness some of the State's water power, so as to make it available for the electrolytic treatment of complex zinc ores. Eventually concessions which had been granted for this purpose were disposed of to the State. The physical nature of the country in which the water power is developed is peculiarly suited for the purpose. By reason of the central position of the power house, it will be possible to transmit energy to any point on the island. At present, it is only sent to Hobart, a distance of some 64 miles.

In 1914, the audited statements of the commercial and other activities of Victoria in respect of 29 institutions showed that while there was a total profit on seven of the enterprises of £18,734, the loss on the other 22 was £19,375. The balance of loss was, therefore, £640. The state coal mine headed the list of profitable concerns with a profit of £10,639. In regard to New South Wales, the capital cost of June 30, 1915, for 10 state industries was £437,116, showing a profit of £29,046, and a loss of £31,715. Of these totals the state timber yards and workshops showed a loss on the year's operations of £25,145, on a capital cost of £154,355, and the state brickworks at Botany and Taree showed a loss of £4,685, on a capital cost of £43,427. The state power station showed a loss of £1885 on a capital cost of £32,515. The brickworks at Homebush showed a profit of £7,579, on a capital cost of £84,008. Excluding the capital cost and the loss in connection with the state timber yards and workshops, it is thus seen that on nine state enterprises, representing a capital cost of £232,761, there was a net profit of £22,476.

As regards the sugar beet industry, the Maffra sugar factory showed a loss of £5242 in the half-year ending December, 1913.

The Victorian State Coal Mines Act, 1912, empowers the Government to purchase or resume coal-bearing lands or coal mines, and to open up work coal mines upon Crown land or private land, containing coal reserved to the Crown. The state coal mine at Wonthaggi, about 80 miles from Melbourne, supplies large coal only to the government departments, but the Act specially allows slack coal to be sold to the public. Large coal will not be supplied to the general public until the output exceeds state requirements. The output of coal for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915, was 528,912 tons, valued at £238,010, and the earnings of the miners averaged 14s. 6d. per day, after deducting the cost of explosives and lights, which, taking them all round, are higher than in other parts of the State.

The Government has erected miners' cottages of three, four and five good-sized rooms. Each cottage has a quarter of an acre of ground attached. The rents vary from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per week. It is intended to allow the miners to purchase the freehold of these homes on the weekly installment system.

A garden suburb owned and controlled by the State of New South Wales has been established on the outskirts of Sydney. It consists of 336 acres, and each house has an allotment of 45 feet and a depth of 130 feet.

The state timber and joinery works at Rozelle, in New South Wales, were taken over on June 1, 1912, and have since been maintained as a trading business by the State to supply the public, as well as the State, with timber and joinery. The total sales for the year 1913 amounted to £120,000. The works were destroyed by fire in 1914.

As regards state building construction in New South Wales, the value of the work performed in the year ending June 30, 1915, was £418,102, the cost of carrying out the work being £384,357. This shows a gross profit of £33,745 or, after deducting the management charges, etc., a net profit of £6597.

This general survey of some of the state enterprises of Australia shows that in many directions state control has much to recommend it, but there is also sufficient evidence to discourage its immediate and fuller extension. Australia is a vast continent, with a small population; it will be many years before its economic development on a scale commensurate with its resources can be carried into effect. Its sources of revenue are, therefore, at present limited, and the capital cost of increasing the number of its operations on a large scale can-



Felix Calonder
President of the Swiss Confederation

FELIX CALONDER'S SPEECH AT BERNE

New Swiss President Considers Switzerland Would Defend Her Neutrality Against Any Nation Attempting Violation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—Since delivering the speech which is the subject of this correspondence, Mr. Felix Calonder has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation. His utterances, therefore, on Switzerland's internal conditions and the country's relations with the belligerents, are doubly interesting and important. The occasion at which the speech was delivered was a national convention of the Liberal Democratic party at Berne.

Concerning the neutrality of Switzerland, Mr. Calonder noted with satisfaction that all the surrounding belligerents had loyally observed it. Any state that would violate their neutrality, he said, would be their enemy. They would take up the fight against such a breach of treaty and act of violence in all circumstances, even if they were greatly outnumbered, and continue it to the utmost. If they were drawn, against all expectation, into the world war, this would be a great calamity for their country. Much greater, however, would be the misfortune if they were to give up their territory without or after slight resistance. Their duty to resist any attack was so clear and evident that there could not be the slightest doubt on this score.

This brought Mr. Calonder to his next point, a warning to the anti-militarist propagandists. The result of such traitorous propaganda could be seen in the sad happenings at Zurich. Fortunately, he said, the army had not been affected. The soldiers had to bear the greatest hardships, and it was, therefore, their duty to see to it that both the soldiers and their families did not suffer because of the military service. The truly democratic spirit must be brought out, more and more. The training of officers and men must be on democratic lines.

The speaker next turned to the economic crisis of the country. As the economic warfare between the belligerents grew more and more acute, he said, the Republic was in danger of being crushed. Their situation concerning the indispensable foreign products was not only serious, but critical. It was inconceivable, however, that any of the great powers would cripple Switzerland's industrial activity, thus causing the country's ruin, or reduce it to starvation. This would be the very negation of international solidarity. They could, therefore, but count upon the sense of justice and the wisdom of the foreign statesmen who decided upon Swiss imports.

Concerning the enormous increase in the cost of living, Mr. Calonder said that the financial obligations of the country were constantly increasing, quite apart from the tremendous cost incurred by continuous mobilization, and it was necessary for them to find new sources of revenue. The economic crisis, the Federal Council said, would not finish with the conclusion of peace, but new and difficult problems would have to be solved. It was their duty, also, to work steadily on social reforms so soon as the financial condition allowed them to do so.

Referring to the latest regulations concerning the "police for foreigners," Mr. Calonder pointed out that energetic action had been necessary to deal with foreign refractories and deserters, usurers, spies and anti-militarist propagandists who were abusing the hospitality and the freedom of the Republic. It was time to make an end of the harmful kind of Swiss good-naturedness. By such steps, the foreigners who behaved correctly would in time be benefited. In conclusion, the speaker touched upon the international mission of Switzerland in this world war. Providence had given them the task to further peace and good will among nations, and to demonstrate to them that peoples of different race and tongue could be united in a happy national community on the basis of mutual good will and confidence. They would and could not thrust themselves upon anyone as mediators of peace. But they would declare before all the world that the Swiss people, through suffering and out of a deep love for humanity, ardently longed for peace, for a sincere and lasting peace, based upon freedom and justice.

Mr. Calonder concluded his memorable speech with the following words: "The idea of a new international order of things, by which the relations between nations would no longer rest upon force of arms, but on international law, is received by our little, peace-loving country with the warmest sympathy. Little Switzerland welcomes with much satisfaction any opportunity to further the ascent of mankind to a happier condition of living, based on international friendship and justice. May the time come soon, when the divided nations will unite in such works of human solidarity. . . . Meantime, the war terror continues, and Switzerland can do nothing better and nobler, in order to show her international solidarity, than to continue in her Samaritan service in favor of all the countries so terribly tried by the war."

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ROME, Italy—A representative of the press who made inquiries at the Ministry of Munitions with regard to the replies received from the manufacturers and workmen in answer to General Daillo's appeal for an increased output, was told by the Undersecretary, Signor Bignami, that the unanimity and warmth of the response from the managers and from the work people had been affecting. Generous offers of help for the population of the invaded districts had also been made. Such unity of feeling with regard to the war, which had become a struggle in defense of their existence, was a proof of the intelligence of their people who had quickly seen the necessity for resistance at whatever cost, and had understood that the safety of the country was an indispensable condition to the well-being and dignity of the life of every single citizen.

Their future industrial development depended upon the victory of the Allies over the Central Powers. Victory would come, if from the workshops and from all over the country words of encouragement went out to the relations and friends who were fighting at the front to hold back the enemy, and also to prevent the destruction of their industrial establishments which had made such progress since the beginning of hostilities, and now constituted a threat to the enemy who was hoping to import goods into Italy after the war.

They had faith in the loyalty of the Italian workman who had understood the importance of the war and the duties and sacrifices it imposed upon everyone; he would help his country to overcome the present difficulties by the untiring production of arms and munitions for the combatants. They were sure that their allies would give particular attention to the transport of the necessary raw materials in which Italy was lacking, and that the different nations belonging to the Entente would form one front with regard to industry, so that they might obtain a comprehensive idea of the needs of the big works, as far as materials needed for the war were concerned. In this way each manufacturer, producing, not only for the nation to which it belonged, but for the whole front, could turn out an immense number of a few carefully chosen and studied types of war machines for defense or offense. Only in this way, uniting in the best organization obtainable all the enormous industrial resources of the Allies, could they obtain the most rapid solution of the appalling hurricane which was devastating the world, while, by this means, expenditure would be reduced to the lowest point compatible with the necessity for achieving a just and lasting peace.

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KENTUCKY TO OPEN NEW COAL FIELDS

Extension of Railroad Lines Planned in Conjunction With Effort to Increase the Output of Fuel in the State Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Great activity in the development of coal properties in Eastern Kentucky is promised during the year 1918, and particular activity is indicated for Letcher county. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company is preparing to extend branches in much territory now untouched. The most important of the extensions announced is that from Sergeant, Ky., up Thornton Creek to the properties of the Mineral Development Company, a Philadelphia organization, which has a leased area of coal lands in that section. The survey for this line is being made and actual construction work is expected to begin soon. S. L. Bastin and T. J. Casaday of Lexington, Ky., will also develop some coal lands along this line.

A branch of the L. & N. is being planned to run from Kona station up the north fork of the Kentucky River to the tract of 2000 acres recently acquired by the Detroit-Elk Coal Company. The Kentucky Headwaters Coal Company also has about 600 acres of coal land along this route which will be extensively developed when the line is built. The survey for this line has been completed, and contracts for its construction are being prepared.

The L. & N. is also planning a branch up Sandlick Creek a rich undeveloped coal field immediately west of Whitesburg, Ky., which will tap properties of the Caudill Coal Company, the Eureka Coal Company and the Kingdom Coal Company, all of which have started development.

Shorter branches are planned up Smoot Creek, south of Whitesburg, to a tract of 900 acres recently leased by West Virginia interests. The Estill Coal Company will develop a tract of 1500 acres at Roxana, after arrangements have been completed to construct a railroad about one mile long. This line will be built immediately. A project is also on foot to build a branch from Mayking to the Hardaway tract of 1200 acres, a distance of several miles. A branch two miles long will be built up Moore's Creek to tap holdings of the Mineral Development Company.

The branch line from Blackey up Rockhouse Creek to Caudill's branch, a distance of six miles, to tap properties of the Kentucky River Coal Corporation, has been started, and the work will be rushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

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CONGRESSMEN VISIT SCOTTISH CAPITAL

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The Lord Provost, in proposing a pledge to the guests, said Scotland professed fully to appreciate the American people and what America stood for in the world. Not only, he said, would America's contribution of men, money, and material undoubtedly settle the issue of the war, but they believed that the union of the British and American nations at this time was full of hope for the future benefit of mankind. Their appreciation of America, he said, was going to secure for the world the "permanency of the great principles" which animated the two nations alike in this great crisis.

In replying, Mr. A. H. C. Hicks, after expressing his appreciation of the splendid welcome accorded to the congressmen, said that during a strenuous three weeks visiting the French, British, and Belgian fronts they had seen the great forward movement of the armies that stood for civilization, liberty, and enlightenment. In all they had seen, one thing had been apparent—the determination and power that was going to drive the Germans back into Germany and win the war. He regretted that some of his colleagues had been unable to see the magnificent naval sight that they had seen that day, and he regretted that they had not received the inspiration he himself had received in coming to that historic land. Mr. Hicks then went on to say that the American Government and the American people were going to stand with the British people in the fight. Civilization and all it stood for, he said, tottered, and then fell, as the German onslaught pushed it back, and it rose again when the Allies planted their banner forward. America was with the Allies, and America that night saluted the unconquered race of Scotland.

Lord Strathclyde, after emphasizing the need for carefully weighing phrases and doing nothing to shake the harmony and confidence existing between the American and British nations, said the great thing to remember was that today these nations were cementing a lifelong and eternal friendship between the two greatest democracies of the world has ever known. By comradeship on the strictest field, fighting for the same lofty and noble ideal—the extermination throughout the civilized world of the extraordinary and horrible doctrine that might was right, that superior brute force entitled one nation to trample down another, that the weakest must always go to the wall, that in a struggle for supremacy all considerations of humanity might legitimately be set aside, and that every object might be gained by resort "to the methods of the pirate and the cut-throat"—the American and British nations would continue to struggle, and in the end they would be victorious.

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In conclusion, the preacher added that the two great barriers—privilege of wealth and privilege of sex—must be broken down, for if at all benefited the aims of their benefactors and the most intention of their institutions, the cause to which a university such as theirs was committed was one in which the highest interests of all human beings were concerned.

WOMEN AND LABOR PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—By a large majority the National Federation of Women Workers has recently decided to become affiliated with the Labor Party. The ballot was taken under the Trade Union Act (1913), 14,171 votes being cast in favor of affiliation and 531 against. Affiliation brings with it the right of running a separate candidate for Parliament. This is the first occasion on which a ballot of this kind has been taken in a union composed of women only.

SALES OF TIMBER

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LONDON, England—In view of the large number of timber sales by auction or tender or otherwise impending in the near future, the Controller of Timber Supplies desires to warn would-be purchasers that it is intended very shortly to issue an order under the Defense of the Realm Regulations fixing maximum prices for the sale and purchase of standing timber, timber in the log, and converted timber.

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Committee on InformationSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By permission of the President the statement of Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, concerning the sugar situation, which Chairman Reed would not admit into the records of the investigation, that has been in progress by the Senate committee, was made public Tuesday night, having been given by the President to the press through the Committee on Public Information. It shows that the shortage has been caused by the heavy movement of sugar from the United States to allied countries and in it Mr. Hoover asserts that, without the fixing of prices by agreement, sugar would have been selling from 25 to 30 cents a pound and that probably more than \$200,000,000 would have been made in profiteering.

"The Food Administration," states Mr. Hoover, in answering the charges of his critics that there has been an over-production of sugar, "has conducted a systematic campaign for the reduction of individual sugar consumption. In the face of the crucial situation in England and France and the obvious shortage in this country, any discouragement of this campaign is a positive disaster."

"Such statements, that there has been or will be ample supplies of sugar available, are not only wrong and opposed to every fact in the situation, but, if they are believed and acted upon by the American public, will have done their country's war efforts incalculable harm."

"It is our stern duty to feed the Allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves. There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships, we will have done damage to our abilities to win the war."

"Today the number of soldiers we can send to France is limited by the ships we have available. If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year to piece out their ration, we will have necessitated employment of the equivalent of 11 extra ships for one year. This in our present situation is the measure of transport and maintenance of 150,000 to 200,000 men in France."

Answering the charge that the food administration had entered into an agreement with the so-called sugar trust to increase the price of sugar, Mr. Hoover says:

"The food bill contains no price-fixing powers and no price-fixing in a legal sense has been attempted. In order to protect the public from profiteering and speculation, to protect it from 25-cent sugar in the face of a short supply, every element of the sugar production and sugar distribution was called into conference and asked to voluntarily enter into undertakings with the administration to prevent these things."

"The national necessity was pointed out to these men. They were appealed to on the ground of patriotism to give their skill and cooperation to the undivided public interest in this time of national stress, to bury thoughts of personal gain and serve the nation. They were appealed to to bury their trade fights and trade jealousies and work in the common interest. There are many interests to consider—the cane producers of Louisiana, the beet producers, the beet manufacturers, the cane refiners, the Cuban producers, the allied necessities, the American consumer."

"Detailing the conflicting interests involved, Mr. Hoover said the Senate committee would be shown the gigantic difficulties in the sugar trade and 'the animosities that make this problem almost insuperable.'"

"I would like to point out," he says, "that a task of similar dimensions has been carried on in other fields in the world, and we have taken even newer ground in the United States—organization on a voluntary basis."

Mr. Hoover expresses the belief that the price should eventuate to \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar at seaboard points, or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last, and from 1/2 to 1 cent per pound cheaper than today.

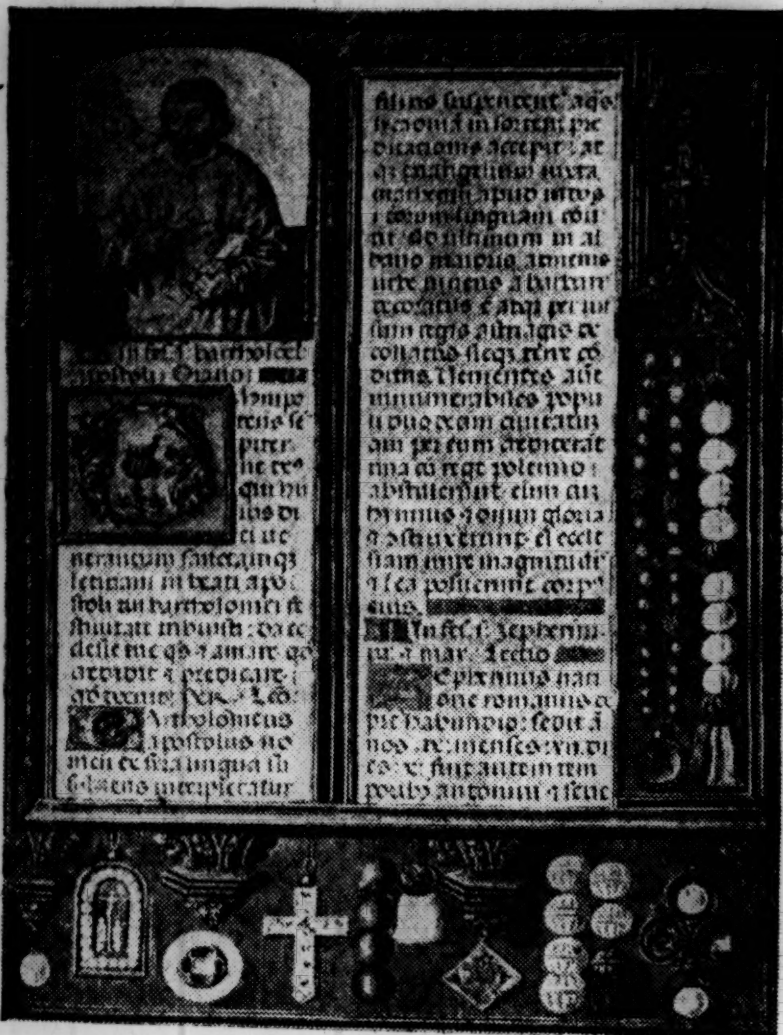
"There is now an elimination," he says, "of speculation and extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 in the refining charges of last year. A part of these savings go to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producers and part to the consumer."

As an indication that the prices of today are not to be compared with the price of sugar during the Civil War, Mr. Hoover points out that the price of sugar then rose from 10 cents to 30 cents when there was no restraint.

Concerning the world sugar situation as it existed prior to the European war, the statement says, the Allies then produced much of their own supplies and purchased the remainder from Germany. Before the war they took only 300,000 tons annually from the western hemisphere. This year they have taken 1,400,000 tons.

"That," says the Food Administrator, "is the cause of the sugar shortage, and nothing else."

The statement says the Food Administration has handled the situation with



A page from the Grimani Breviary

A famous manuscript volume showing the extent to which early patrons of art went to give the "gems of thought" appropriate setting

a view to sustaining the morale of France and England, where the sugar ration has been extremely low for months, and at the same time preventing a jump in price to 20 or 25 cents here.

Since the Food Administration was created in August the United States has exported to the Allies 110,356 tons of refined sugar and in the same period Cuba has shipped to Europe 246,133 tons of raw product. This, it is declared, is just the amount of the shortage in the United States.

Even with these shipments, it is pointed out, the supply in England and France has been inadequate. Consumption in England has been reduced to 24 pounds a year for each person and in France to 14 pounds, against a consumption in America of 55 pounds.

Charges that the Food Administration has permitted sugar stocks to remain in parts of the country unmoved are denied, as are statements that sugar was left in Cuba while an effort was made to beat down Cuban prices.

"There are no sugar stocks in this country," it is declared, "which are not in course of distribution. Some 30,000 tons held up by the embargo have been released for American consumption. All but a trivial amount of Cuban sugar has been exported either to the Allies or to the United States. This is shown in a report from the American consul-general in Cuba."

In regard to the fixing of sugar prices, the Food Administrator says: "In order to prevent profiteering out of the situation, the Food Administration considered strong action was necessary and imposed a maximum profit on refiners and wholesalers. The refiners' margin was \$1.84 per 100 the nine months before the Food Administration came into existence; it was reduced to \$1.30 and a saving of more than \$25,000,000 per annum was effected."

"As a further precaution against profiteering the administration obtained a voluntary agreement with the beet sugar factories that they would not sell sugar at more than \$7.25 a hundred pounds seaboard. Some who already had contracted at \$9 followed the similar agreements as to Louisiana, Cuban and Hawaiian arrivals."

"The net result of these voluntary agreements was to reduce the ruling price of sugar 1 1/2 cents west of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, and 1 cent on the Atlantic. Had these arrangements not been made sugar would have risen to 25 or 30 cents a pound."

"Numerous prosecutions have been started against firms which have sold sugar at prices of 15 and 20 cents."

"The consumers' sugar bill from the time restraints were imposed until Jan. 1 will be about \$180,000,000. Every cent pound rise means about \$18,000,000. Twenty-cent sugar would have meant about \$180,000,000 profiteered from the American consumer. There was no other way under the law to prevent profiteering except by voluntary agreement, as the food bill carried no power to fix prices. These agreements have of necessity been made with the old manufacturers, including the sugar trust."

"Independent refiners are represented by a majority on a committee whose duty it is to divide the imported sugar between all equally. The committee has no price-fixing power; it has solely to do with distribution. The independent refiners who have been fighting the trust for years could be depended on to watch any unfair action."

"Appeals to prejudice against the Food Administration have been made before this committee because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy, that we could get sugar 1 cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year, through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least 1 cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production, or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle

some producers. The price ultima y agreed on was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits."

The statement recounts the Food Administration's efforts to reduce consumption to avert the shortage which was foreseen in the summer.

Charges that George M. Rolph, head of the Food Administration's sugar division, endeavored to benefit the California refinery, of which he is head, through the arrangement of the Cuban price, are denied by Mr. Hoover.

Food Prices in Hawaii

Federal Administrator in Hawaii Takes
Steps Against ProfiteeringBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—J. F. Child, federal Food Administrator for the territory, says profiteering by the retail merchants will not be permitted. He proposes to publish the wholesale prices of food-stuffs so that the retailer, as well as the consumer, may know at a glance just what profits are being made. Administrator Child is sending letters to wholesale and retail dealers in foodstuffs requesting their prices. Under the licensing system these firms are required to furnish the cost figures, and in this way the administrator will be able to determine whether wholesale prices are reasonable and in line with the normal pre-war profits.

"No dealer," declares Mr. Child, "can afford not to get in line, as customers will cease to buy his goods if his prices are not right."

Nation-Wide Food Survey

Schedules Mailed and Full Information
Expected

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Work on the nation-wide war emergency food survey are well under way, schedules having been mailed to every food dealer, manufacturer and holder of supplies in more than family lots.

The survey, ordered at the last session of Congress, will cover more than 100 different foods and returns must show the stocks on hand next Dec. 31 and the same day last year, with estimates of quantities in transit.

Intensive surveys will be made by agents in 43 typical counties in various parts of the country in order that the figures obtained by mail may be checked. Estimates of stocks of food-stuffs on farms will be made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

"The complete survey," said a statement by the Bureau of Markets, "will yield the most accurate information ever collected in regard to the extent of the nation's food resources, and is considered an important step in the effort to place the country on a safe footing, in so far as the food supply is concerned."

PLAN TO HOUSE WORKERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The United States Government, says The North American, is planning to begin building at once a town of 5000 house, near Hog Island shipyard to care for the thousands of shipbuilders needed in that yard and other industries during the coming year.

PACKET LINE PROJECTED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., to The Pittsburgh Post says that the Liberty Transit Company will be organized, \$500,000 worth of stock sold and boats placed on the Ohio River to ply between Pittsburgh and Parkersburg to carry heavy freight.

CHARITIES CONSOLIDATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Roman Catholic charities in this city have been brought together under one head in the organization of the "Associated Catholic Charities of Chicago," with D. F. Kelley as president.

THE ROMANCE OF
THE BOOKI—The Struggle of the Patrons of Art
Against the Demands of the People

In this busy, work-a-day world of ours we are prone to accept the obvious without demanding explanation or analysis, yet behind many of our commonplace surroundings lie stories as full of romance and interest as those artificially created by the authors of best-selling fiction. And no better illustration of this could be cited than the story of the Book itself, which, could it ever be fully told, is a far greater story than any contained between the covers of those volumes to which we are in the habit of turning for mental relaxation or stimulation.

As this thought comes to me, I lay aside the absorbing tale which has held me captive, and let my mind wander back 400 years and more to the days when printed volumes were unknown, when the weary patron of the arts vied with each other in the acquisition of ancient manuscripts, and in the creation of new and elaborate examples of the work of the scribes and the illuminators; when a man's social position and influence were enhanced by the possession of priceless volumes.

Libraries in those days were symbols of wealth and culture. The book stood to its patrons as the highest manifestation of thought, and what gem so precious as that produced by the mind? To us, a costly stone at once suggests a setting appropriate to its value; to that society of the quattrocento, refined by neo-Platonism, the priceless gem of thought demanded the rich parchment as its materialistic vehicle, the finest lettering of the artist-scribe as its medium, the costliest binding, inlaid with jewels, as its envelopment—and the book itself as its embodiment.

This conception of the book was a noble one, but like other conceptions, noble in their origin, it became debased because of the ends it was forced to serve. The scope of the manuscript book, because of the very cost and consequent rarity, was necessarily limited, and became easily subject to the dictates of the church—scholasticism, for instance, prescribed ecclesiastical subjects and proscribed the classics, restricting literature itself in nature and in quantity. Then, again, the state, shielding its political ambition behind the idealism of this wonderful conception, sought to protect its own selfish power by preventing learning from coming into possession of the people. If the masses were to read, they would think, and to study in their hands a weapon which must inevitably be turned against their intellectual superiors, whose dicta they have previously blindly accepted.

This, then, was the situation, in the middle of the Fifteenth Century, when Gutenberg produced his first volumes, and when the so-called invention of printing quickly leaped across the boundary line of its immediate birthplace, and took firm root in Italy, at that time the home of wealth, culture and learning. This explains, too, why the new art was so coldly received by the patrons of learning, who, at first

Lorenzo de' Medici (the Magnificent)
Portrait of the famous Italian patron
of arts by Benozzo Gozzoli

thought, we should have expected to welcome it. To have books become common would lessen the prestige of those social and political leaders who counted upon this intellectual superiority to retain their supremacy—so they ridiculed the printed volume as too base to warrant their consideration. "In that library," wrote Boccaccio, referring to the Duke of Florence, "the books are all beautiful in a superlative degree, and all written with the pen. There is not a single one of them printed, for it would have been a shame to have one of that sort."

To have books become common would place criticism in the hands of the people where it had previously been the sole property of the scholars, and with the self-reliance engendered by their new intellectual development, would come a confidence which would encourage the people to attack dogma, even at the risk of martyrdom.

But forces were at work which made this opposition from church and state powerless to combat successfully the people to break their bonds of ignorance, superstition and tradition, and forced the recognition of their claim for the mental freedom of man and the full development of his being. About the middle of the Fourteenth Century, a hundred years before Gutenberg, a movement, now known under the designation of Humanism, began to show signs of strength. This movement, which proved to be the forerunner and the essence of the Renaissance, was in reality a revolt of the people against the barrenness of

medievalism. The humanist demanded the right to accept truth without prejudice as to its source, but—more than this—recognized the responsibility of giving this truth out again, made richer by the personal interpretation which he gave to it.

So long as truth remained locked up in costly manuscript volumes, accessible only to the rich, the movement languished from lack of opportunity to put its tenets into operation, but with the advent of Gutenberg's so-called opportunity was at hand. Printing unlocked the intellectual treasure-houses of the past, and released the rich humanities of Greece and Rome, making possible the rehabilitation of the human spirit with all the life, activities and art which had belonged to the Classical Age. What did it matter to the people that the patrons of art considered the new medium as an insult to the priceless thought for which it acted as vehicle? The gem was the same, and the masses demanded it in this cruder form rather than not to have it at all. The printed book had come to stay.

But the change from writing to printing, which these patrons felt to be a retrogression, was in reality a great step forward. With their narrowness of viewpoint, affected also by the menace which was offered to their social and political prestige, it was but natural that they should fail to see that the progress of this new art, from its earliest beginnings, was to be identical with that of culture, that it was to be a faithful index to the standards of the ages to come. When the manuscript volume gave way before the printed book, culture of necessity underwent a transformation. Natural science, until then denied to all but the few, now found a larger audience; literature, no longer oral and primitive, became more widely diffused. The advent of the printing-press made men think, and gave them the opportunity of studying description and argument where previously they had merely gazed at pictorial design.—S. T.

CITY COAL MINE
PLAN DELAYEDMore Money Needed Than at
First Supposed—Pooling Arrangement
for Coal CarsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Getting ready to mine coal for a city is a slow process in these times of war and busy industries. It has been discovered that the \$100,000 set aside by the city council of Pittsburgh to open a coal mine on the city farm at Mayview to provide the municipality with cheap fuel will not suffice. The mine cannot be opened, it is stated, for less than \$159,000 as the initial cost. The necessary ordinances have been introduced in council to provide the money.

Just when the mine can be opened is a question, for everything in the Pittsburgh district is running at capacity on orders that are booked a year ahead and some concerns are operating nearly full capacity on war contracts. As for coal, it is hard to get and harder to have delivered. Gas is running out, as is indicated by the fact that beginning Jan. 1 all manufacturing plants using it will be shut off, since the supply is needed by householders, who also pay a much higher rate for this fuel.

Under new arrangements put into force here, coal cars are to be pooled. If, for instance, 25 cars of coal are to be shipped to Boston, 25 to Chicago, and so on, one mine will load these cars, instead of distributing the order to various mines. This will do away with unnecessary shifting. The pooling of coal cars embraces the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers and it is believed that the new plan will have far-reaching effect.

But regardless of all the hardships the coal trade has been confronted with, the bituminous output for 1917 shows a big increase and miners wages have advanced. It is not uncommon for a miner to make \$6 and \$8 a day now. And he does it by working around six hours a day. Many men earn even more than this sum.

ENLISTING OF INDIANS
FOR AMERICAN ARMYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Chief Mexes, a Mescalero Apache of the Wolf clan, has arrived in Salt Lake City to conduct a campaign to enlist Utah Indians in the military service of the United States.

The chief, who bears the message of war of Chief Thunderwater, the great high commander of the Council of Tribes of American Indians, is on a tour of the United States, and expects at the end of his journey to have enrolled in war service more than 5000 American Indians.

It is believed that many Indians and particularly those of the tribes in the Uinta basin, will respond to the chief's call for their services.

FARM EXPERT IN NEW FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—Thomas Cooper, retiring director of the North Dakota Experiment Station, recently elected dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky, takes up his new work in Kentucky on Jan. 1. Mr. Cooper built up the county agent system of promoting farming interests in North Dakota. Since 1913, when he commenced the work, Mr. Cooper has placed agents in 33 of the 53 counties in North Dakota.

BITUMINOUS COAL
SHORTAGE FACEDFuel Administrator Garfield Says
Anthracite Situation Is Fairly
Good Now—He Is Consider-
ing the Consumer FirstSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Harry A. Garfield, who appeared today before the Senate Committee on Manufactures, testified that although 50,000,000 tons more bituminous coal was produced in 1917 than in 1916, the country is faced with a shortage of 50,000,000 tons. The Fuel Administrator, said Dr. Garfield, has done everything possible to stimulate production, in order to meet the extraordinary demands caused by the war. Asked what he had done to meet the abnormal requirements, the Fuel Administrator said that he had succeeded in completely reconciling the differences between miners and operators which at different times threatened to interfere seriously with the output of coal.

In order to stimulate production, operators were in many instances paid a higher price than that fixed by the President. Old mines, which had been abandoned because they could not be operated without a loss, were reopened as a war measure and given a much higher price for the output than would be justifiable in ordinary times. The scarcity of anthracite coal Dr. Garfield attributed to the fact that, when it became apparent there was to be a shortage of bituminous coal, many industries began to substitute anthracite for bituminous.

"Bituminous coal production shows an increase of 10 per cent over 1916, while anthracite shows an increase of 16 per cent," said Dr. Garfield. "The increased production of bituminous coal is 50,000,000 tons, but this is only half enough. Munitions factories in Southern New England are being greatly hampered by a shortage of bituminous coal."

"The anthracite coal situation is fairly good now," Mr. Garfield said, "fairly good now," Dr. Garfield said, "By placing the emphasis on production, not price," replied Dr. Garfield.

"Do you believe the operators have made big profits by this campaign?" asked Mr. Kenyon who in Chairman Reed's absence, questioned Dr. Garfield.

"I hardly see how to stimulate production without allowing these profits," the Fuel Administrator replied.

Increases above the President's fixed coal prices have been granted 41 operators by the Fuel Administration to stimulate production, Dr. Garfield said. "These are mostly small mines, which would not be able to operate without the increased price," he explained.

"I suppose you have placed the Government's interests first," said Mr. Kenyon.

"In this severe weather, I have considered the consumer first, for with a dissatisfied people the Government can accomplish nothing," was Dr. Garfield's reply. Prices are much higher this year than last, he admitted, but he said they are more stabilized.

"Do you think you have the situation well in hand now?" asked Kenyon.

"I can't guarantee that there will be no more shortage," said Dr. Garfield. He placed much of the blame for the lack of coal on the railroads, and said the recent storms have accentuated the rail tieup. The greatest coal congestions, Dr. Garfield said, were at the "bottle neck" points of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Toledo and Albany.

"Coal constitutes one-half of the freight," he said, "and when we increase it we increase the railroads' difficulties. The transportation system is what it is now, because of our policy of preserving competition so our railroads cannot easily be put together. It is now as necessary to operate the railroads as one system as to centralize the people in armies and navies."

LIQUOR SALE TO SOLDIERS

Jeremiah J. Curran of Boston was arraigned before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes in Boston today and held in \$500 for a hearing before the grand jury on the charge of aiding and abetting the illegal sale of liquor to a sailor in uniform. At the hearing today, the court brought out that the seriousness of the offense was aggravated by the fact that the sailor, for whom it is alleged Curran procured the liquor, has overstayed his furlough from Portsmouth, N. H., on account of his arrest for drunkenness. This sailor has served in the navy for 10 years and is a first class fireman.

PAPER CURRENCY
FOR PERU URGEDBill Is Submitted to the National
Legislature Providing for Issue
Not to Exceed \$4,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the President of Peru, has submitted to the National Legislature a bill providing for the issue of gold certificates, the amount of which is not to exceed \$4,000,000 (\$19,466,000), according to Commerce reports. An act previously passed by the National Legislature of Peru provided for an issue of gold certificates of small denomination to the value of \$500,000. This legislation had for its purpose the provision of a sound paper currency of small denomination that would serve as a substitute for the silver subsidiary coins, these having disappeared from circulation as a direct result of the rise in the value of silver bullion the world over.

The bill now submitted is not only an elaboration of the former legislation but proposes an issue of gold certificates of both large and small denominations, which will circulate freely with metallic currency. It has also for its purpose both the provision of an ample circulating medium of sound character and the regulation of exchange, which is being affected by the restrictions placed on the movements of gold by the belligerent countries.

An important part of the gold reserve against which the certificates provided for in the bill are to be issued will be in the form of a deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This deposit will be constituted by payments effected from time to time in the settlement of trade balances in favor of Peru.

Certificates of deposits thus made by commercial firms will be received by the Treasury Department of the Peruvian Government in exchange for gold certificates, and in this manner the actual transfer of gold will be avoided. The rate of exchange established in the bill is the par rate of \$1 equals \$4.866.

For the payment of foreign obligations merchants will be able to obtain from the Treasury Department of the Government of Peru checks against the deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in exchange for gold certificates. It is hoped that the operation of the bill, if it becomes law, will result in the maintenance of an exchange rate approximating par.

RETAIL COAL PRICES
FOR ST. LOUIS FIXEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The fuel committee which recently was appointed here by State Fuel Administrator Wallace Crossley, has fixed the maximum price at which retailers may sell the five grades of soft coal most widely used for domestic purposes. The prices, which went into effect on Dec. 17, show an increase of about 4 1/2 per cent. The prices of the committee are: Standard district coal, \$5 a ton; Mt. Olive district coal, \$5.25 a ton; Duquoin district, \$5.50 a ton; Big Muddy district, \$6.25 a ton, and Carterville district, \$5.75 a ton.

For a time the city was seriously threatened with a coal shortage because of traffic congestion in the railroad yards of East St. Louis, just across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. A special order was issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield in Washington, giving the Missouri administrator control of the East St. Louis yards. Scores of cars of coal then were diverted for the use of St. Louis.

SOCIAL INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Members of the special committee on social insurance of the Massachusetts Legislature leave for Philadelphia tonight to participate in a joint conference of state social insurance commissions. State health insurance is to be the topic of discussion at the gathering. Senator Herbert A. Wilson of Brighton will head the Massachusetts committee, which is preparing a report on the subject for presentation to the session of the Legislature which meets next month.

Filene's

women's
dresses
\$15 and \$18.50

Women's new serge dresses and taffeta dresses of which the following good things can be said: They are the best values we have been able to offer at the money for some months, and this applies to every dress in the group; second, they are the same type of dresses a woman likes, even better when she has worn it a while than when she bought it.

Women's extra good dance and formal dinner dresses of chiffon velvet, satin, tulle and beautiful brocades. \$29.50.

Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT—BOSTON

Notice to Charge Customers
All Charge Purchases during the remainder of this month will be entered upon bill rendered February 1st, 1918

Jordan Marsh Company

Other Big Sale Events
Two other events, also in progress, are the January White Sale and the January Sale of Silks

JANUARY MARK-DOWN SALE

Famous All Over New England for Its Genuine and Worth-While Values

OUR merchandising rule is—Clean Stocks At All Times—hence this sale of desirable offerings from our regular stock combined with choice lots secured from manufacturers getting ready for the new season.

SUCH decisive mark-downs merit response on the part of every thrifty buyer, for they present striking opportunities to save generously. Proverbial Jordan Marsh Company qualities prevail throughout.

Although No Comparative Prices Are Quoted, Values Are Fully Up to the Standard of Previous Years

MEN'S CLOTHING

Society Brand Suits and Overcoats are also included in this markdown

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	12.50
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	15.00
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	17.50
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	21.50
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	26.50
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	30.50
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	34.50
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	43.50
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	47.50
MEN'S ENGLISH OVERCOATS	52.50
MEN'S ENGLISH OVERCOATS	62.50

MEN'S HOUSE COATS AND BATH ROBES

MEN'S HOUSE COATS AND BATH ROBES	3.95, 4.95, 5.95
HIGH PRICED SILK AND VELVET ROBES	All very much reduced

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SUSPENDERS	50c
SUSPENDERS	25c
SILK MUFFLERS	7.95
SILK MUFFLERS	6.15
KNITTED MUFFLERS	1.50
KNITTED MUFFLERS	1.00
SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS	2.50
SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS	1.50
SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS	95c
SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS	45c
SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS	25c
MEN'S GLOVES	1.45
MEN'S GLOVES	2.35
MEN'S GLOVES	2.65
MEN'S GLOVES	3.45
MEN'S GLOVES	4.35
MEN'S GLOVES	4.65
MEN'S SWEATERS	2.95
MEN'S SWEATERS	4.95
MEN'S SWEATERS	5.95
ODD LOT COTTON NIGHT SHIRTS	79c
WOVEN MADRAS PAJAMAS	1.35
SILK AND COTTON PAJAMAS	3.65
SILK SHIRTS	3.95
CORDED MADRAS SHIRTS	1.85
WOVEN MADRAS SHIRTS	1.35
STIFF AND SOFT CUFF SHIRTS AND DRESS SHIRTS	90c
MEN'S SILK SHIRTS	6.15
ODD DRESS SHIRTS	90c, 1.85
MEN'S SILK PAJAMAS	6.15, 7.95, 11.75

MEN'S HATS

SOFT FELT HATS	1.65, 2.25, 3.15
MEN'S DERBY HATS	2.35
WOOL TOQUES	49c
IMPORTED CAPS, check patterns	95c
VELOUR HATS, black, green and brown	3.95
MEN'S TWEED AUTOMOBILE HATS	2.15

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Broken Lots and Discontinued Lines

MEN'S IMPORTED FRENCH SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS	12.50
MEN'S SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, broken sizes	4.50
MEN'S COTTON UNION SUITS	95c
MEN'S WOOL UNION SUITS	2.25
MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS	59c
MEN'S WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, broken sizes	1.35
MEN'S WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, broken sizes	1.95

MEN'S HOSIERY

MEN'S COLORED FRENCH SILK HOSE	2.25
MEN'S FANCY SILK HOSE	3.35
MEN'S SILK HOSE, black and colors	95c
MEN'S FANCY ENGLISH CASHMERE HOSE	1.35
MEN'S FANCY SILK HOSE	65c
MEN'S BLACK COTTON HOSE	19c
MEN'S WOOL HOSE	65c
MEN'S PLAIN AND FANCY SILK HOSE	45c
MEN'S COLORED COTTON HOSE	25c

YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING

Society Brand Suits and Overcoats are also included in this markdown

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	21.50
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	17.50
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	15.00
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	12.50
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS	10.00

AUTOMOBILE GOODS

IMPORTED LIMOUSINE ROBES	22.50
IMPORTED LIMOUSINE ROBES	16.50
IMPORTED LIMOUSINE ROBES	13.50
IMPORTED ENGLISH ULSTERS	52.50
IMPORTED ENGLISH ULSTERS	62.50
IMPORTED ENGLISH ULSTERS	43.50
GENTLEMEN'S FANCY ULSTERS	31.50
GENTLEMEN'S FANCY ULSTERS	30.50

ART EMBROIDERIES

COLLECTION OF STAMPED SCARFS, CENTRES, PIN CUSHIONS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CORSET COVERS AND LUNCHEON SETS	19c to 1.25
OBLONG PILLOWS OF VELVET AND TAPESTRY, gold braid trimmed	1.95
CRETONNE KNITTING OR PARCEL BAG	45c

HIGH GRADE FURS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

All prime selected skins—Many exclusive pieces. These mark-downs are on prices already very low by reason of early placing of orders.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY FURS are a sound investment. They are all carefully selected by a fur expert—and none but the finest skins are used in their making.

Profit by These Money-Saving Prices

("Hudson Seal" means Dyed Muskrat)

2 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	375.00	1 Russian Sable Set	500.00
4 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	300.00	1 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Set	450.00
2 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	225.00	1 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Set	350.00
6 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	200.00	1 Blended Hudson Bay Sable Set	300.00
1 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coatee	175.00	1 Blended Hudson Bay Sable Set	100.00
2 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	125.00	1 Natural Fisher Set	175.00
1 Gray Squirrel Coatee, Fox Trimmed	250.00	1 Natural Fisher Set	125.00
1 Gray Squirrel Coat	475.00	1 Silver Fox Set	400.00
1 Trimmed Caracul Coat	300.00	1 Silver Fox Set	350.00
1 Trimmed Leopard Coat	300.00	2 Cross Fox Sets	150.00
1 Trimmed Hair Seal Coat	85.00	2 Trimmed Hudson Seal Sets	150.00
4 Australian Opossum Coats	150.00	1 Trimmed Hudson Seal Cape	50.00
1 Trimmed Natural Muskrat Coat	200.00	6 Plain Hudson Seal Capes	50.00
1 Natural Muskrat Coat	200.00	1 Trimmed Moire Caracul Set	175.00
1 Trimmed Natural Raccoon Coat	275.00	1 Trimmed Moire Caracul Set	100.00
1 Trimmed Natural Raccoon Coat	250.00	1 Trimmed Ermine Collar	100.00
1 Trimmed Natural Raccoon Coat	200.00	1 Plain Ermine Collar	50.00
3 Trimmed Marmot Coats	75.00	1 Long Ermine Stole	100.00
4 Misses' Kangaroo Coats	50.00	2 Long Skunk Scarfs	65.00
2 Natural Coney Coats	40.00	1 Kolinsky Mink Fancy Muff	50.00
4 Trimmed Natural Rat Coats	150.00	1 Fine Dark Mink Scarf	150.00
		1 Fine Dark Mink Scarf	50.00
		2 Natural Blue Fox Sets	160.00

RIBBONS

FANCY RIBBONS, many styles	49c
PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS	25c
HIGH GRADE NOVELTY RIBBONS	1.98
FANCY RIBBONS, various widths	69c
PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS	16c
BEST QUALITY WASH RIBBONS:	
1/4-inch width, 10-yd. pieces	35c
3/8-inch width, 10-yd. pieces	55c
1/2-inch width, 10-yd. pieces	69c
3/4-inch width, 10-yd. pieces	89c
1-inch width, 10-yd. pieces	1.25
1 1/2-inch width, 10-yd. pieces	1.85

MISSSES' SUITS

20 MISSSES' WOOL JERSEY SUITS for street or sport wear	15.00
20 MISSSES' BURELLA, SERGE AND MIXTURE SUITS	18.50
25 VELOUR AND BROADCLOTH SUITS, with or without fur	25.00
SILVERTONE SUITS IN SPRING STYLE	25.00
BALANCE OF ALL OUR WINTER SUITS, with or without fur	35.00
NEW SPRING TAILORED SUIT, interlined for present wear	35.00

MISSSES' SKIRTS

20 MISSSES' SKIRTS, several plaited models, novelty stripes	10.50
MISSSES' PLAIDED SKIRTS, plaids and stripes	7.50
MISSSES' NAVY AND BLACK SERGE SKIRTS, several new models	5.00

MISSSES' COATS

1 MODEL COAT AND WRAP	75.00
10 FUR TRIMMED COATS, mostly fancy trimmings, high grade fabrics	55.00
15 ONE-OF-A-KIND COATS, mostly fur trimmed	45.00
HIGH GRADE VELOUR COATS, with or without fur, full silk lined, and interlined	35.00
SEVERAL SMART STYLES, full silk lined, and interlined	25.00
WOOL VELOUR COATS, with fur collar, 1/2 satin lined	18.50

INEXPENSIVE DRESSES

FRENCH SERGE and SILK DRESSES	10.95
SERGE and PARTY DRESSES	9.50
SATIN and CREPE DE CHINE and TAFFETA DRESSES	7.50
SILK AFTERNOON DRESSES	6.75
BLACK SOISETTE MAID'S DRESS, high or low neck	1.35
PLAIN CHAMBRAY, STRIPE GINGHAM and PERCALE DRESSES, odds and ends	95c

NEGLIGEEES AND KIMONOS

3 MODEL NEGLIGEEES, crepe meteor and net	52.50
3 MODEL NEGLIGEEES, crepe de chine and chiffon	72.50
2 NEGLIGEEES of crepe de chine and messaline	21.75
6 ZENANA CLOTH and SILK NEGLIGEEES	15.75
HIGH GRADE SILK DRESSING SACQUES	5.95
ALBATROSS and CREPE KIMONOS	2.50
ALBATROSS and CREPE KIMONOS	95c
ALBATROSS KIMONOS, plaited skirt	1.95
BLANKET BATH ROBES	3.95
BREAKFAST COAT in figured crepe	95c

GIRLS' CLOTHING

LOT 1—GIRLS' COATS, all sizes, 6 to 16 years	18.50
LOT 2—GIRLS' COATS, all sizes, 6 to 16 years	15.00
LOT 3—GIRLS' COATS, all sizes, 6 to 16 years	12.50
LOT 4—GIRLS' COATS, 6 to 14 years	10.00
GIRLS' SERGE, SILK and PARTY DRESSES, broken sizes	8.75
GIRLS' SERGE DRESSES, 6 to 16 years	10.00
GIRLS' SERGE and VELVET DRESSES, 8 to 16 years	12.50

HARD-TO-FIT GIRLS' DRESSES

SERGE, SATIN, VELVET and TAFFETA DRESSES, 13, 15, 17, 19 sizes	13.75
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CHILDREN'S SHOES

INFANTS' BOOTS, sizes 2 to 6, broken sizes	1.60
INFANTS' BOOTS, sizes 5 to 8, broken sizes	2.10
CHILDREN'S BOOTS, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, broken sizes	2.65
MISSSES' BOOTS, sizes 11 1/2 to 2, broken sizes	2.95
GROWING GIRLS' BOOTS, sizes 2 1/2 to 6, broken sizes	3.15
GROWING GIRLS' BOOTS, sizes 3 to 7, broken sizes	4.95
GROWING GIRLS' BOOTS, sizes 3 to 7, broken sizes	5.45
LITTLE GENTS' BOOTS, sizes 11 to 13 1/2	2.75
YOUTHS' BOOTS, sizes 1 to 2	3.35
BOYS' BOOTS, sizes 2 1/2 to 6, broken sizes	3.15
BOYS' BOOTS, sizes 1 to 6, broken sizes	3.65
BOYS' BOOTS, sizes 2 1/2 to 6, broken sizes	4.65
BOYS' BOOTS, sizes 2 1/2 to 6, broken sizes	5.35

INFANTS' HABERDASHERY

JAPANESE PUFFS—Crib size	4.00
WHITE BLANKETS	1.50
WORSTED AFGHAN	3.00
JAPANESE SLEEPING BAG and WRAPPER	3.50
PILLOW COVERS	95c
COLOR COTTON BLANKETS—Crotch edge	1.50
INFANTS' BABY BUNTINGS	3.50
RIBBON TRIMMED BLANKETS	95c
SLIP-ON SWEATERS	1.35
HAND-EMBROIDERED JAPANESE WRAPPERS	2.95
INDIAN BLANKET BATH ROBES	95c
SILK CRIB PUFF	8.75
SILK CRIB PUFF	11.75
ODD FURNITURE, BASKETS, BASSINETTES and CRIBS, 1-3 to 1-2 price	

VEILINGS

LACE DRAPE VEILS, odd patterns, in black and colors, each	98c
MESH VEILINGS, hand run and chenille dots, per yard	49c
MESH VEILINGS in all the leading designs, per yard	25c

WOMEN'S GLOVES

WOMEN'S KID GLOVES, odd lot, slightly soiled	1.25
WOMEN'S WHITE KID GLOVES, two clasp	1.55
WOMEN'S LINED GLOVES, odd lot	2.50

INFANTS' DRESSES and ROMPERS

HAND-MADE DRESSES	1.60
HAND-MADE DRESSES	2.75
HAND-MADE DRESSES	4.75
HAND-MADE DRESSES	6.75
WHITE and COLORED DRESSES and ROMPERS	95c
WHITE and COLORED DRESSES	1.39
WHITE LAWN WAIST DRESSES	1.19
WHITE and COLORED DRESSES and ROMPERS	1.95

ORIENTAL RUGS

PERSIAN HAMADAN, 16 x 11	350.00
PERSIAN HAMADAN, 11 1/2 x 8 1/4	165.00
PERSIAN MELIZ, 12 x 9 1/2	197.50
PERSIAN MAHAL, 12 1/2 x 9 1/2	157.50
PERSIAN MAHAL, 15 1/2 x 9 1/2	215.00
PERSIAN MAHAL, 13 1/2 x 10 1/2	125.50
PERSIAN MAHAL, 12 1/2 x 10 1/2	187.50
PERSIAN MAHAL, 13 1/2 x 10 1/2	217.50
PERSIAN MAHAL, 12 1/2 x 7 1/2	97.50
PERSIAN MAHAL, 10 1/2 x 8 1/2	127.50
PERSIAN MAHAL, 11 1/2 x 7 1/2	137.50
PERSIAN MAHAL, 12 1/2 x 8 1/2	117.50
SHIRVANS, MOSOULS, IRANS and KAZAKS, 22.50, 27.50, 35.00, 38.50, 45.00, 48.50, 55.00, 60.00	

DOMESTIC RUGS

ENGLISH MOHAIR RUGS:—	
18x36	3.50
24x48	5.00
30x60	8.50
36x63	11.25
INDIA DRUGGETS:—	
9x10 1/2	15.00
SCOTCH RUGS:—	
6x9	10.00
SEAMED AXMINSTER RUGS:—	
9 x 12	31.50
8 1/2 x 10 1/2	29.50
HIGHEST GRADE WILTONS:—	
9 x 12	68.50
8 1/2 x 10 1/2	62.50
6 x 9	37.50
4 1/2 x 7 1/2	23.50

LINOLEUMS

INLAID LINOLEUMS in conventional and parquetry designs. A square yard	1.00
LINOLEUMS, MATTING AND CARPET EFFECTS, surface print. A square yard	75c
LINOLEUMS, made to cover room without seam. A square yard	75c
CORK MATS, 3.0x2.0, each	2.00
CORK MATS, 3.0x1.6, each	1.00

TRIMMINGS

PERSIAN EMBROIDERED BAND and MOTIF DESIGNS, 1 1/2 to 3 inches wide. A yard	25c
JET, CRYSTAL, PEARL and COLORED BEAD ORNAMENTS and GARNITURES, each	39c
JET and SPANGLED BAND TRIMMINGS, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches wide. A yard	79c
BLACK and COLORED SPANGLE LACES, 12 to 18 inches wide. A yard	1.19

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

FANCY SILK HOSE	2.49
FANCY SILK HOSE	1.98
SILK HOSE, broken lots	1.19
SILK HOSE	98c
LISLE HOSE	49c
COTTON HOSE	39c

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

TAILORED SERGE, POPLIN and BROADCLOTH SKIRTS	5.00
TAILORED SERGE, POPLIN and BROADCLOTH SKIRTS	7.50
PLAID AND STRIPE WALKING SKIRTS, tailored and plaited models	5.75
PLAID AND STRIPE SKIRTS, box and side plaited models	8.75
HIGH GRADE PLAID AND STRIPE SPORT AND WALKING SKIRTS	10.75
SILK DRESS SKIRTS, plaid stripe, and plain silks	9.75
SILK DRESS SKIRTS, plain silks, stripes and plaids	12.50

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S SWEATERS AND BATH ROBES

FOUR-PIECE SWEATER SUITS	3.50
MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES	1.95
MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES	2.95
MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES	3.95
FOUR-PIECE SWEATER SETS	5.95
FOUR-PIECE SWEATER SETS	4.75

BOYS' HATS

VELOUR HATS	3.35
VELOUR HATS	4.15
PLUSH HATS	1.69
CORDEUROY AND PLUSH HATS	95c
GOLF CAPS	89c
KNIT TOQUES	39c

BOYS' FURNISHINGS

BOYS' LIGHT WEIGHT FLANNEL SHIRTS	59c
BOYS' OUTFIT PAJAMAS, odd sizes	59c
BOYS' MADRAS SHIRTS, odd sizes	79c
BOYS' NECKWEAR	35c
BOYS' NECKWEAR	18c
BOYS' WORSTED SWEATERS, all colors	2.75
BOYS' OUTFIT PAJAMAS, odd sizes	95c
BOYS' NIGHT SHIRTS	39c
BOYS' MADRAS BLOUSES, collar attached	47c

CHILDREN'S GLOVES

CAMP DEVENS WORK IS AGAIN UNDER WAY

Punctuality Marks Return of Men Who Are Given Holiday Leave—Lesson in Building and Digging Trenches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—With every man who was given holiday leave reporting to his commanding officer on schedule time, the cantonment is now back on its usual routine, and drills, inspections, and the various details of camp life are again under way. All this morning the men were arriving back in camp with all sorts of gifts, including many delicacies which were immediately divided among their associates who were not so fortunate as to secure leave. In many instances the men were complimented by their commanding officers for their punctuality.

Men composing the second battalion of the three hundred and first regiment, familiarly known as "Boston's Own," marched out to "No Man's Land" this morning here, under command of Maj. George B. Stebbins, who was aide to Gen. Charles H. Cole when troops went to the Mexican border, they received their first lessons in building and digging trenches which had previously been laid out by the engineering force.

Tomorrow morning the first battalion, in command of Maj. Clarence Fahnestock, will take its place on the earthworks, and the men will continue the work commenced by their predecessors. Later in the week, a special detail of about 60 men, including commissioned officers and cooks under the command of some major, will occupy these fortifications and real military maneuvers will be commenced.

As a means of discipline Connecticut men in the three hundred and fourth infantry regiment, officers and men, were obliged to remain in camp over the holiday, this penalty resulting from the action of the men who went home to Watertown without permission. This action taken by Brig.-Gen. F. D. Evans, commanding the one hundred and fifty-second brigade, was severely censured by his superiors at division headquarters as necessary to show that military discipline is not to go unheeded. The brigade commander remained at headquarters all day and passed were carefully scrutinized; only those which showed an imperative demand for the presence of the soldier away from camp were issued.

A new method of discipline, known as the "white card" system, is to be given a trial here. Men with perfect records to date as soldiers, in discipline, neatness, punctuality and other details are to receive white cards when the system is established.

These cards will allow the holders special privileges, and they may go away without passes at any time, provided they are back in season to participate in all drills and other duties which must be performed. If for any reason a soldier slips up in any of these requirements, he will lose his white card for six months. Men who do not hold passes of this kind will be divided into two classes, first, those who are given passes on special occasions as now, and who must have passes to secure leave, and second, men who will be given passes only under extraordinary circumstances.

This plan has been given the sanction of the War Department, and it was satisfactorily tried out by Brig.-Gen. William Weigel, division commander, with troops in Honolulu, H. I. It was also in successful operation at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., and military officials believe it will be a splendid plan to put in operation throughout the different cantonments.

All day Tuesday the roads leading to the cantonments were thronged with automobiles and other conveyances, hundreds of visitors coming laden with gifts for men in the different regiments. Many people came from distant points, and the men were constantly remembered in various ways. Many articles of clothing were donated, also confections and other delicacies.

At the Hostess House were many guests, and pleasant family reunions were numerous. Throughout the day there were entertainments given in the Y. M. C. A. huts, the base hospital and in many of the barracks. There were also out-of-door sports and hikes which were participated in by the men.

In the late afternoon and evening, band concerts were given by several of the companies, many of the visitors remaining to enjoy the programs.

Training Plans Made

Men Enlisting in Guards Will Not Go to Ft. Slocum

Announcement made today that men enlisting in the new United States Guards will not be sent to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for training, but will be assigned to service from local rendezvous points with receipt with approval by candidates for the service who volunteered from recruiting stations in and about Boston.

These rendezvous points were made public by Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff on Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston's staff, and include the Charlestown and South armories, the Army at Springfield, Mass., and the Portland (Me.) Armory.

Colonel Howze stated that an examining board will be opened at once at northeastern headquarters, where men making applications for commissions will be sent, after their applications have been forwarded to Washington, D. C. and favorably acted upon by the authorities there. Previous service, such as during the Spanish War, and special fitness will be of value to applicants who desire to obtain commissions, Colonel Howze said.

The work of recruiting men for this service in this vicinity of New England is in charge of Brigadier-General Johnston.

Lieut. Lester Watson of the aeronautical department received word today from Washington that special effort should be made by departments to secure football players for branches of the aviation service. These men, the notice stated, are particularly well fitted for fliers, and there is an urgent demand for them immediately.

The department devoted to war risk insurance, assessments, and allowances, has taken another room at northeastern headquarters to accommodate the rapidly increasing volume of business. First Lieut. Michael J. Moore and Second Lieut. Richard Hart will be in charge of the work.

Maj. Frederic G. Bauer of the judge advocate's department said today that the men sought for failing to register or to report to their boards when called by the Selective Service Act are comparatively few, considering the vast number of men who have been called. Within the next few days, Major Bauer will act on several habeas corpus cases which come within the jurisdiction of the northeastern department.

Enlistments Fall Off

There has been a falling off in enlistments in various branches of the service owing to the holiday season, and on Monday most of the offices closed at noon. Up to that time the navy recruiting station had taken in 10 men and the staff reserve corps, which is the aviation section of the signal corps had examined and accepted eight applicants. At the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission seven men were enlisted.

An announcement has been sent out through the first naval district that a registrant who has been classified in Class I may enlist in the navy or marine corps after Dec. 15 upon presentation to a recruiting officer of a certificate showing that his order number is so low that he is not within the current quota of his local board under a present and existing call.

The army ordnance department has sent out a call for stenographers and typists, both men and women, for immediate service in Washington, D. C.

Navy Relief Society Fund

With contributions to the \$100,000 fund being raised in the first naval district for the Massachusetts auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, amounting to about \$80,000, efforts of the campaigners in the final days of the drive, which ends Tuesday, are directed toward increasing the permanent membership.

Mass meetings are being held throughout the district in the interest of the fund. The district includes all the New England states except Rhode Island and Connecticut and the eastern part of New York State. The 12 members of the "flying squadron," composed of naval officers, are traveling from one community to another, addressing meetings and patriotic rallies on the necessity of contributing to the fund.

Permanent memberships, costing \$25 each, with no dues, may be sent to Mrs. Jane Rush, wife of Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the first naval district, who is president of the local auxiliary of the national organization. Agents have been appointed to receive subscriptions.

Sailors Figure in Holiday

South End children to the number of 200 were presented with shoes and other gifts on the holiday through the generosity of the crew of the U. S. S. Nebraska. The 2000 naval reserves at Commonwealth Pier were remembered with gifts, and at the Navy Yard most of the sailors were given leave. Men from the coast artillery and the Watertown Arsenal were provided with holiday entertainment by the army and navy Y. M. C. A., the Women's City Club and the coast artillery auxiliary.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RIVER TRAFFIC URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Col. Lansing H. Beach, United States Engineer, who has charge of river work in the Ohio Valley, in an address to the Louisville Rotary Club on Ohio river improvements, said that the one essential for the reestablishment of river traffic was proper terminal facilities at the various cities along the river and its tributaries.

"River traffic," he said, "must be handled along the same lines as railroad traffic. Passengers and freight are no longer carried on the same trains but special facilities for both are provided. The same conditions must prevail in river transportation, before it can be conducted to advantage. In many European countries, where the rivers have been highly developed for transportation purposes, terminal facilities for the river traffic are as elaborate as those of the railroads and in all important instances there are joint river and rail facilities.

Colonel Leach said further that it was possible for such facilities to be provided for rivers in the United States and that until that was done, in his opinion, river transportation would make little progress.

ALIENS TO BE PROSECUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—The State Game Commissioner has notified local game wardens that he is in receipt of information from Washington that the United States Government will not interfere with the Georgia fish laws. All alien fishermen, including the many Portuguese who are engaged in prawn fishing, will be prosecuted if they continue to disregard the state law that permits citizens only to fish in state waters.

OFFICERS FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE

Task of Training Men for Big Fleet of Vessels Being Commandeered and Built for United States Is Nation Wide

Training of deck officers and marine engineers to man the big fleet of merchant vessels commandeered and building for use of the United States Government, has become a nation-wide task, and in every seaport of importance on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, and the Great Lakes, may be found today a free school, operated under federal supervision, and turning out graduates competent to pass examination before United States steamboat inspectors for licenses as deck officers or engineers. There are now 25 free navigation and eight free engineering schools, all the way from Maine to Louisiana and New York to California.

This work is handled by the recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board, with national headquarters in the Custom House at Boston. The nation is divided into "sections," with a special agent of the shipping board in charge of each division, known as the section chief. About 300 graduates complete their course each month or six weeks, and take their examinations for licenses before the steamboat inspectors. None is admitted to the schools without some actual sea experience, and many are mariners or fishermen that have forsaken their calling for occupations ashore, but anxious to return to the "blue" to aid the Government in the present war.

Engineering schools are located at present as follows: Cambridge, Mass.; Hoboken, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Seattle, Chicago and Cleveland. Navigation schools are at: Cambridge, Gloucester, Providence, Portland, Me., Rockland, Me., two at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, San Diego, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Pedro, Portland, Ore., Bellingham, Wash., Tacoma, Wash., Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago.

Officers and seamen, engineers and firemen of the American merchant marine are now paid the highest wages ever known, and even higher than the rates paid by other nations. First officers receive \$150 per month on large ships, together with war bonuses ranging from 25 per cent for coastwise service to 150 per cent for overseas service. Chief engineers receive from \$90 to \$225 per month according to grade and size of their ship, with bonuses of from 50 to 100 per cent. The graduates placed in jobs on ships look forward to a permanent American merchant marine, following the war, when thousands instead of hundreds of American seamen will be employed.

During the next two years not less than 4,000,000 tons of new shipping is expected to be placed in commission under the United States flag. Orders have already been placed or are in sight that will keep shipbuilding an active industry for years after the return of peace, say officials of the Shipping Board.

Applicants for the free government schools must be American citizens, experienced sailors or engineers, and able to read English readily and do ordinary figuring. The course is four weeks for engineers, and six weeks for navigators. At least two years' experience at sea are necessary before applicants are enrolled as students.

Training for Seamen

Up to noon today 775 applications for enrollment on training ship Calvin Austin had been received from all over the eastern part of the United States at the office of the recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board, in the customhouse at Boston. When the steamer Governor Dingley arrives from Portland later in the week, it will become a second training ship, having been chartered for that purpose. This training is to fit men for duty as seamen, oilers, firemen and other members of the crew of American vessels, in the new American merchant marine.

PACKERS' EMPLOYEES AGREE NOT TO STRIKE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The appointment of John E. Williams, Fuel Administrator of Illinois, as referee in labor disputes arising in the packing house industries of the United States during the war has been agreed upon by representatives of packers and laborers after conferences with President Wilson's Labor Mediation Board.

The packing houses represented were Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Cudahy & Co., and Wilson & Co. The agreement affects all the plants in Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Ill.; Oklahoma City, Sioux City, St. Paul, Omaha and St. Joseph.

Both sides agreed that while the United States is at war there shall be no strikes or lockouts in packing plants, and that Mr. Williams' decisions shall be final in all matters.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS VOTE

Efforts to avoid a strike of the telephone operators employed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in Boston were to be made at a conference scheduled for last afternoon between David Benjamin, representing the Department of Labor, and representatives of the dissatisfied employees. The members of the Boston Telephone Operators Union, to which the employees belonged, were voting by ballot today whether they

would go on strike in an attempt to force their wage demands.

It is expected that the federal mediator will confer with officials of the company this afternoon in his efforts to bring about a settlement. More than one-third of the some 3500 members of the union had cast their ballots at Washington Hall before noon and by the time the polls close at 10 tonight, it is expected that every member will have voted. The sentiment appeared to be in favor of striking if the company does not grant what they ask.

Word has been received by officials of the union in Boston that in a number of communities outside of Boston the company has granted, without request, the compromise wage scale offered to the Boston union, but which was rejected. The increases in these cities will give the operators at least \$1 more per week.

TECHNICAL STUDY IN KANSAS PRISON

State Agricultural College Organizes Work in Penitentiary—Graded School Also Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas penitentiary branch of the Kansas State Agricultural College has just been completely organized. The school was opened a year ago for all the prisoners who wished to study a trade and actually graduate from the technical department of the college and is run as a part of the extension work of the college, the classes being conducted partly by correspondence and partly by direct supervision of college men assisted by foremen in the prison. There were nearly 200 men taking the courses offered the prison inmates last year and 16 completed the work assigned them for the year.

For many years the State has been conducting an ordinary graded school for the men in the penitentiary. This school is under the charge of prison officials and teachers from the Lansing and Leavenworth schools. There are 58 men taking the grammar school work from the beginning classes to the fifth and sixth grades. There were 16 men in the prison who could not read or write who wanted to study this winter. There are 25 Mexicans who are learning the English language with the other work that goes along with English and there are 24 Americans who are studying Spanish and French in the prison classes.

It is, however, in the mechanical division that the agricultural college is operating. It offers every course on the college curriculum to the prisoners and at the present time the following are some of the courses that are being taken: Shorthand and typewriting, bricklaying, blacksmithing, electrical engineering, wood turning, motor car construction, steam engineering and boiler work, plumbing, carpentering, machine lathes, poultry husbandry, printing.

There are 158 men enrolled in the actual trades courses and an equal number in the graded school work and the language classes.

Each man who enters the prison and is without any training in any line of endeavor is given an opportunity to learn a trade. The prison conducts only three lines of work of its own, namely: a state-owned coal mine, which furnishes most of the fuel for the state institutions; a twine plant, manufacturing twine for the farmers, and a brick plant that turns out all of the brick used in state construction; also a farm and a dairy, which furnishes all of the milk, butter and much of the meat for the institution. The women inmates have a garden, and much of the fresh and canned vegetables are furnished the prison from it.

Kansas thus has now over 40 per cent of her prison inmates actually in school, a record which is said to be exceptional in this country.

COMPULSORY DRILL URGED BY SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Amendment of the law providing for military training in the public high schools of this State, in order that it may be made compulsory in effect, as it is now according to the letter of the act, is favored by Senator George A. Slater of Westchester County, author of the law.

Senator Slater says the law will probably be amended so as to make military training a part of the curriculum of every school, applying to students who are not less than 16 and not more than 19 years of age.

Under present conditions Senator Slater believes too much discretion is left to the student as to whether or not he shall take drill. The State Board of Regents, says the Senator, should be vested with the power to make drill mandatory.

FARMERS UNION SUGAR CUT OFF

OMAHA, Neb.—The Nebraska Farmers Union, with 35,000 to 40,000 members, has been shut off from getting sugar by Nebraska Food Administrator G. W. Wattles of Omaha. The order is made because of alleged violation of the regulation as to the amount of sugar which can be sold to one family under the rules of the Food Administration, says The World Herald. While Omaha citizens could only purchase sugar in 10-pound lots, members of the Farmers Union could purchase it, through the union's exchange in Omaha, in 100-pound lots. President C. H. Gustafson of the union announced Monday that his concern would continue to sell in that quantity "until any man-made rule made in Omaha."

EXTRAVAGANCE IN CAMPS IS DENIED

Report of Louis F. Post Is in Refutation of Claim That Interned Germans Were Receiving Undue Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Responding to vigorous protests based upon reports which have gone out regarding the alleged extravagance of the fare afforded German sailors at the Hot Springs internment camp, Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Labor, has announced through a letter to Senator Lee S. Overman that conditions in the camp are not such as to warrant an investigation by the federal authorities. Meals furnished the interned Germans near Asheville, N. C., cost about 50 cents per man per day, he said.

Some dissatisfaction has been spread by those who favor retaliatory methods in the vicinity of each of the prison camps. Carolina women some time since refused to cooperate with the Food Administration on the ground that German prisoners were too well cared for. A similar feeling was expressed in Atlanta following an interview with Capt. David Fallon, an Australian Army officer, after he had visited the prison camp at Ft. McPherson. The statements of Mr. Fallon, written for the New York Herald, were printed in Atlanta newspapers.

"Out at Ft. McPherson I saw more than 800 Boche prisoners in the concentration camp. Most of these men were officers and seamen from the commerce raiders interned in American ports before the war declaration of April 6, and men from the vessels seized after this country entered the war.

"A better fed, more contented lot of individuals I never expect to find. The site of the camp is one of the most delightful in the fort.

"The huts in which the prisoners live are adequate in every way, and have been beautified by the men with flowers and vines and little gardens. Their food is good, they have every possible facility for recreation, their health is excellent, and, in fact, the only complaint they can have is that they are confined.

"The camp is surrounded by a double fence, the outer one of which can be electrified at a moment's notice, and sentries are posted at intervals. One would think escape impossible, yet only a few days ago eight dug their way out.

"Some of the prisoners are put to a daily task of road mending, cutting down trees and clearing ground, for which they are paid 10 cents an hour, but there is no forced labor. They work or they remain idle as suits their mood. There are entirely too many who have nothing at all to do, or who use their time in making child-like models of their respective vessels and toys which they sell to a public which seems only too eager to buy.

"If I were a German in this country I should make certain of being sent to Ft. McPherson. But I want to tell the people of America that they are treating these men too liberally. The boys who are now over in the trenches in France have learned already what it means to be a prisoner of the Hun. England and France began the war by treatment of prisoners that was chivalry itself. Chivalry, however, was given way before military and economic needs, and some use is being made of hundreds of thousands of prisoners who are out of it for the remainder of the war.

"Could the boys in the American trenches send you their word, they would tell you—just as the Englishmen and the Frenchmen will tell you—that they would rather be blinded, gassed and crippled for life, or even blown to pieces, than be taken prisoner by the Huns. Their treatment is abominable. It is the refinement of cruelty.

"There is no life of ease for them in Germany. They are made to work as long as they can stand on their feet. They are put in munitions factories, they build railroads and roads and they are even put in the first line trenches to construct and rebuild concrete emplacements. Any momentary refusal to work means instant death, a bayonet thrust through the body or a bullet through the head.

"I want you to understand that these Boches are being treated as Christians. We forget that they belong to a nation which has lost its soul, which has made a religion of a kaiser and a god of its kaiser—a kaiser who has openly boasted that he will deal with the Americans as he dealt with the Belgians, Serbians and Rumanians whom he murdered in cold blood.

"I have seen my comrades who fell into Hun hands have their heads cut off and stuck on a bayonet and exposed to view above the German trench, not 50 yards from our own lines. When we attacked them with the bayonet we found in their dugouts others of our boys who had been taken prisoners terribly mutilated. These fiends who have openly confessed that they will do the same to any American falling into their hands—their kind are safely tucked away and are being treated luxuriously right in our midst.

"No wonder the war is no nearer its termination."

UNIVERSITY CLUB HOST TO SOLDIERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—It was recently ascertained that there are nearly 200 college and university men serving in the ranks in the army at the various posts in Honolulu, and

the University Club has determined to take steps toward recognizing these men. Not long ago an entertainment was given by the club to more than 100 privates and non-commissioned officers, followed by a banquet. Brig.-Gen. J. P. Wisser, commanding the Hawaiian Department, U. S. A., and a number of commissioned officers from the several posts, were present. The evening ended with an old-fashioned sing-song around the piano, and the yells of colleges as widely scattered as from Harvard to California were given by their representatives. The University Club has extended its privileges to enlisted men from the different posts for each Saturday evening hereafter. Invitations have been sent to all college and university men in the ranks whose names have been ascertained by the club.

ONTARIO APPROVES LIQUOR IMPORT BAN

Sir William Hearst Indorses Government's Prohibition Measure—Says It Will Add to Dominion's Fighting Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir William Hearst, the Premier of Ontario, in a statement, heartily indorses the Federal Government's prohibition policy. He declares that it will remove many difficulties which presented themselves in provinces that had already adopted a prohibition policy, and will add greatly to the resources of the Dominion.

"Fifteen months' experience of the Ontario Temperance Act," Sir William says, "has established beyond doubt that prohibition to the extent of provincial jurisdiction is a success and adds much to the financial strength of the Province as well as to the comfort and happiness of its people.

"The great difficulty experienced in the enforcement of the act has been the facility with which liquor has been imported into the Province for illegal purposes. I therefore note with particular pleasure and satisfaction the important proposals that the Federal Government proposes to take with this matter, as outlined in the announcement contained in Saturday's papers.

"The measure proposed will greatly assist in the enforcement of the law in this and other provinces where prohibitory measures are in force, remove abuse beyond the power of provincial legislatures, and will, I am sure, increase the good results already being felt in this Province from the measure referred to.

"The action of the Dominion Government will undoubtedly add greatly to the financial strength and fighting powers generally of the nation.

"The Union Government is to be congratulated on this exhibition of its determination to conserve the whole resources of the Dominion for the struggle in which we are engaged."

AGRICULTURE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

New England Branch of Women's Farm and Garden Association to Hold Conference

Agricultural work will be the subject of a conference for boys and girls to be held at Pilgrim Hall tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of the New England branch of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association. Lantern slides will illustrate not only what can be done in agricultural work by young people but what already has been accomplished by them with poultry, pigs and livestock as well as the farm and garden work.

George L. Farley, director of junior extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Miss Mabel E. Turner, supervisor of agricultural work of the boys and girls of Malden, will speak.

The New England branch of the national organization has been formed recently, and already has a membership of over 300 women. It is devoting itself exclusively to the agricultural and horticultural work of women as a special form of war service. It works only in cooperation with federal, state and county authorities. Its immediate object is to promote in every way an increased food production next year.

Mrs. George U. Crocker of Boston is president, Mrs. William C. Conant of Boston is vice-president, and Mrs. William A. Copeland of Chestnut Hill is secretary and treasurer.

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WAR PROFIT OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

President of a Spokane National Bank Tells Farmers That Region Has Assimilated Gains Amounting to \$200,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—That the region of the Pacific Northwest, known locally as the Inland Empire, and comprising most of eastern Washington and northern Idaho, a region in which the production of wheat, livestock, fruit, lumbering and mining are the principal industries, has assimilated war profits amounting to at least \$200,000,000 since the outbreak of the world war in August, 1914, was the gist of an address made recently to the banker-farmer convention of Washington by Thomas H. Brewer, president of the Fidelity National Bank of Spokane, Wash.

President Brewer's statement reads in part as follows:

"Taking wheat, the average price paid for bluestem for four years preceding the war was 73½ cents a bushel, sacked in warehouse at interior points. The price of bluestem Oct. 1, 1914, was 90 cents per bushel. On Feb. 1, 1915, the price was \$1.40. "The 1914 wheat crop of the Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest was about 45,000,000 bushels. Half of that crop was sold at the higher price—\$1.40. In 1915, the crop was over 50,000,000 bushels, the price 85 cents Oct. 1, and 96 cents February 1, 1916; but not more than half of the crop was sold at these prices. In 1916 the crop was 40,000,000 bushels, and the price Oct. 1 was \$1.25 per bushel, and \$1.40 per bushel Feb. 1, 1917. Half of the 1915, and almost all of the 1916 crop was sold at these prices.

"The 1917 crop was 30,000,000 bushels, and the price was \$1.90 per bushel. The receipts from the crops for the past four years, if the average price paid for the previous four years had prevailed, would have been \$120,862,500. Actually, \$219,962,500 was received, so we find that \$99,100,000 war profits has found its way into the wheat districts.

"In addition to this, the increased price received for oats and barley added about \$2,500,000 to the total, and the increased prices paid for horses, hogs, cattle, sheep and wool has added from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 to the figures, making a grand total of about \$110,000,000 of excess profits in the comparatively small wheat district of the Pacific Northwest, known as the Inland Empire.

"The fruit men have received but little better prices for their product during the war, but the lumbermen have profited the past 18 months to the extent of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

"The Coeur d'Alene mining district of North Idaho produced in 1914 \$24,976,706 of metals; in 1915, \$39,313,312; in 1916, \$49,102,693; and a probable output in 1917 of \$47,000,000, or a gain in three years over the 1914, of \$6

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS LIGHTER

Statistical Report Issued by Superintendent Shows the Average Daily Attendance in 1916-17 as 107,153

The average daily enrollment of pupils in day schools of Boston during the school year of 1916-17 was 107,153, according to the annual statistical report of the superintendent, Dr. Franklin R. Dyer, which is just issued. This is a decrease from 110,990 in the preceding year. In 1912-13 the enrollment was 103,078; in 1913-14, 106,549, and in 1914-15, 109,223. During the same period enrollment in the parochial schools, based on daily average attendance was as follows: 17,598 in 1911-12, 20,690 in 1912-13; 20,706 in 1913-14; 21,186 in 1914-15; 21,376 in 1915-16, and 22,071 in 1916-17.

The average number in daily attendance at all the public schools conducted by the Boston School Department in the year 1916-17 was 109,012 and the total registration was 142,370 with an average membership of 119,530. The total registration was distributed as follows: regular day schools, 120,803; evening schools, 13,722; continuation school, 7845.

The number of pupils registered at the summer review schools was 5002. This total is not included in the total registration because these pupils were registered in the regular day schools. With the exception of the Normal School which showed an increase of six pupils, and the Continuation School, which showed an increase of 848, there was a decrease in registration throughout the city as follows: high and Latin schools, 302; elementary grades, 2444; kindergartens, 827; special schools, 49; evening schools, 2662.

The marked decrease in the upper grades of the elementary schools and in the high and Latin schools is supposed to be due to business conditions as revealed by the great increase in the number of working certificates issued. While the call for labor is held responsible for a decrease in evening school attendance also, the chief cause of the decrease there is attributed to lack of immigration, as it is in classes for those people that the shrinkage is greatest.

The total number of principals and teachers, including the members of the supervising staff in the employ of the city on June 30, last, was 3305, five more than on the corresponding day of the preceding year. Of the total number of teachers 529 were men and 2776 were women. The day high and Latin schools and two additional teachers, the kindergarten six and the special schools 11. The day elementary grades had 14 fewer teachers.

The average number of pupils per teacher in the Normal School was increased from 19 to 19.6; in the day high and Latin schools it was decreased from 30.8 to 30.3; in the grades from 42.4 to 41.4 and in the kindergartens from 27.5 to 23.9.

During the year greater emphasis was placed on the teaching of citizenship in the evening schools, and for the first time in the history of Boston evening classes in citizenship were conducted during the summer. Their total registration was 180, with an average membership of 139 and average attendance of 101.

YELLOW CORN FOR WHEAT ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—Greater use of yellow corn in place of wheat in order that more wheat may be shipped to American troops and allies abroad, is being urged by Huxley N. Spaulding, Federal Food Administrator. He is concentrating his efforts on acquainting the public with the economic and other reasons why more corn and less wheat should be eaten. In a circular, he says:

"This year's corn crop is in excess of 3,191,000,000 bushels, which means about 30 bushels of corn for each inhabitant of the United States. Of wheat, that we have always considered nature's special bounty, to this country, this year's crop is 655,797,000 bushels, while the average for 15 years has been 707,866,400 bushels. That means that this year we have nearly five times as much corn as wheat."

"Yet, to look at the average American table, one would think that wheat was a dozen times as abundant as corn, at least. What becomes of this limitless crop, this colossus among food products? We waste all but 3.6 of it."

HOLIDAY MAILS SENT OUT PROMPTLY

Distribution of all holiday mail received in the Boston postal district up to 8 o'clock in the morning, was accomplished yesterday through an organized drive under the direction of Postmaster William F. Murray. Practically the entire postal force of the district was on duty, while the pneumatic tubes shot the mail to eight of the large stations, and automobile trucks carried it to the 70 smaller stations in the district. The mail on two trains from New York and the West would have been included had it arrived on time. At 1 p. m., word was received at the central office that every piece of mail including parcel post packages was in the hands of the carriers and was being delivered.

The holiday business in Boston this year was unusually large according to Mr. Murray, as were also the receipts for the entire month due to a considerable degree to the heavy overseas mail three weeks ago. Up to yesterday the stamp sales in the Boston district increased \$116,500 and the parcel post

revenue was \$40,000 larger than last year.

A feature of the holiday mail distribution in Boston was the organization of an emergency force of expert mail sorters, which was rushed from one substation to another to relieve congestion in the sorting bins.

At the Back Bay station, which in former years has been unable to clear its mail decks until a day or two after the holiday, the new facilities and augmented force handled the entire business promptly and all the mail had been distributed before mid-afternoon. In order to expedite delivery in some of the stations assistants other than regular carriers were pressed into service and at one station a woman was employed in delivering for the first time in this city.

BILL TO RATIFY DRY AMENDMENT

Anti-Saloon Forces of Rhode Island to Center Efforts on Federal Measure in Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League will introduce a bill for the ratification of the proposed federal prohibition amendment by the General Assembly in January, and will work toward the success of this measure rather than for state-wide prohibition through a separate bill, according to leaders of the movement here. At the monthly meeting of the league last Monday, Nathan W. Littlefield, president of the organization, led the discussion, which resulted in the league planning for ratification in 1918, rather than at the 1919 General Assembly.

Richmond P. Hobson, a national prohibition worker, is expected here the first of the year to deliver a number of temperance lectures and his addresses will probably start the campaign.

President Littlefield stated Tuesday that he thought it far better if the Legislature could settle the ratification question now, rather than have it dragged through the next campaign. He said that he thought it was not necessary for the people to have a chance of directly expressing themselves as he believed the present General Assembly could be thoroughly informed of the people's wishes by each legislator consulting his constituents before taking action.

GEN. PERSHING CALLS FOR BRICKLAYERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With an urgent request from General Pershing that 1000 bricklayers be sent to France at once, Provost Marshal-General Crowder has ordered that men for this work be picked from the draft registers. This will be the first draft of skilled tradesmen for the new army. Other tradesmen will be called soon. General Crowder intimated. Bricklayers in deferred percentages of quotas or current quotas will be taken at once, and others farther down the master list are expected to apply for voluntary induction into this service. The men will be sent to the aviation section, signal corps, Kelly field, San Antonio, Tex.

SHORTAGE IN STOCK CLOSES ARMS PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Poor steel stock for bayonets and shortage of gun stocks are among the reasons why the Remington Arms plant shut down last Saturday noon for 10 days, affecting 10,000 employees. Due to the shortage of gun stocks, which would necessitate a break in production later, it was decided to close now and make an inventory. There is to be a rearrangement of departments, due to the let-up in production of Russian rifles and bayonets and the installation of machinery for making the Browning machine gun for United States soldiers.

MANY LOUISIANA SALOONS TO CLOSE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Five hundred Louisiana saloons are to close Jan. 1, according to the notifications in the hands of officials today. A large number of them are in New Orleans.

Dealers said today that the war tax and increased cost of liquor because of its scarcity made it impossible to make a fair profit. Many other saloons will not take out a whiskey license it is said but will confine their refreshments to beer and light wines.

The Comus, the largest saloon in the busiest section of New Orleans is to be converted into a restaurant.

BOSTON ECONOMIC CLUB

"Industry and the War" is to be the general topic for discussion at the second dinner of the season of the Boston Economic Club, at the City Club, next Saturday. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; A. Parker Nevin, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers and member of the executive committee of the Council of National Defense, and Carl Snyder of New York will speak, and William H. Lincoln, president of the club, will preside.

PLANTERS ELECT OFFICERS

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—At their thirty-seventh annual meeting held in Honolulu recently, the members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association elected the following officers for the coming year: E. D. Tenney, president; E. H. Wodehouse, vice-president; W. O. Smith, secretary-treasurer; L. J. Warren, assistant secretary-treasurer; F. A. Schaefer, E. Faxon Bishop, F. J. C. Hagens, A. W. T. Bottomley and J. M. Dowsett, trustees.

WIDER DISTRIBUTION OF TRAFFIC SOUGHT

Massachusetts Public Service Commission May Take Steps to Encourage Less Travel During Rush Hours of Day

Possibility that the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts will take steps to encourage a better distribution of traffic and relieve some of the rush hour congestion of street car lines in Boston and elsewhere in the State, developed during its consideration of certain questions arising from the announced intention of the Boston Elevated Railway to curtail its service.

Commissioner Eastman brought up the subject by calling the attention of H. B. Potter, assistant to the president of the Boston Elevated, who was on the stand, to a statement recently made by the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey, proposing a readjustment of working hours, so there would not be so many employees starting and stopping work at the same time, and, further, recommending that women on shopping trips make an effort to arrange to travel at other than rush hours.

In the course of the discussion, Chairman Macleod indicated that it might be a wise thing for the commission to take up the subject and after the hearing Commissioner Eastman, who is particularly interested, said he thought there was "a good chance" that something would be done.

Mr. Potter said he had thought for some time that if the Governor, or the chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, or the Fuel Administrator, would come out with word of this kind, recommending, for one thing, perhaps, that department stores be closed at one time and factories at another, it would do a great deal of good. At the peak of travel in rush hours, he said, the system is called on to handle nearly 200 per cent more traffic than in lean hours.

He said that on a trip in the Cambridge subway he counted six children, who had been in the shops with their mothers. Some sat in their mothers' laps; others stood by their mothers' knees. And yet they were riding home in the rush hour. If the average woman understood that by returning in the rush hours from a shopping trip she was taking a seat from a working girl, he said, she would not do it.

There are several ways the commission can proceed, if it decides to do something on the subject. It might request the Governor or the other officials named to call on employers and the public to try to distribute traffic in a better way, or it might follow the example of the New Jersey commission and issue a statement. The opinion exists that employers will be willing to cooperate to improve the transportation conditions of the city, especially if the employees themselves understand that it will make their travel to and from work more comfortable. In the case of establishments working 24-hour days, it has been proposed that the three shifts be arranged to begin at 12 noon, 8 p. m., and 4 a. m., or hours somewhat similar to these, which would result in the workmen using the cars in periods of light traffic.

RATIFICATION IN OREGON PROBABLE

State Prohibition Benefits Said to Be So Great Acceptance of Amendment Is Almost Sure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Benefits from prohibition in Oregon have been so great that ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the 1919 Legislature is accepted as a foregone conclusion. Of 36 counties, two only failed by small majorities to pass the State's bone-dry amendment, while the adoption of the bill by the Legislature was practically unanimous.

Edward Rawden, as superintendent of the Oregon department National Anti-Saloon League, says that the league will make the ratification of the national amendment the issue of the coming legislative election campaign and every candidate will be asked to declare his position. The result of such an issue is indicated in the strong protest of many influential men and big employers of labor sent to Congressman C. N. McArthur, when his position against national amendment was made known.

North Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—That North Dakota will vote favorably on the adoption of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States is regarded as certain. North Dakota has been constitutionally dry from statehood, and almost actually dry since July 1, 1917. Many were inclined to question the benefits of prohibition as exemplified under the constitutional plank, which permitted the importation of intoxicants for personal use. Repeated attempts were made to rebut this question, but even when back in the pioneer days of the early nineties little headway was made and in recent years there has been none at all. Since July 1, 1917, the importation of intoxicants in any form has been reduced to a negligible minimum through the joint operations of North Dakota's bone-dry law and the national Webb statute. Drunkenness has almost disappeared, and North Dakota seems thoroughly satisfied with

bonedryness and entirely willing that the Nation at large should enjoy its benefits.

Nevada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CARSON CITY, Nev.—As there is a strong prohibition sentiment in Nevada, due to the revulsion of feeling against gambling, and other undesirable conditions, the whole question of prohibition, both for the State and for the nation, will doubtless come up at the next session of the Legislature, in January, 1919. The indications are already that the State can be "carried" for prohibition at that time, as many of the foremost politicians of the State have already taken their stand in favor of prohibition. If a special session of the Legislature should be called sooner to consider other matters, this subject would doubtless receive favorable consideration too. Even those politicians who have been opposed to state prohibition have expressed themselves as favoring national prohibition.

NAMES FIGURE IN NEWS REPORTS

Advocates of Immigration Restriction Think They See an Argument for Their Side

Certain people who believe in immigration restriction as a policy much needed for the United States in view of the confusion of nationalities now obvious in the population of this country, point to the list of names printed in a morning paper as evidence that the names figuring in police reports are largely those of foreign-born residents. Out of a list of 13 names, reported in Boston in connection with misdeeds or mishaps of which the police take cognizance, the 10 names given below are taken as indicating to some extent the nationality of the persons concerned:

Stephen Holman
John Donofrio
Luigi Bertano
Stella Barozzy
Frank Bidousky
William Rezonis
Ozias Aureus
Emile Szarycz
Gerald Slodin
Leon Garmache

STREET TORN UP BY CORPORATION

Injury to Surface of Providence Thoroughfare is Laid to Mistake of Gas Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Another instance of a public service corporation tearing up a newly laid pavement to make repairs to underground property, with irreparable damage to the street and inconvenience to users thereof, is shown in the case of the Providence Gas Company, which is charged with making a mistake in laying its pipes on Broad Street, in consequence of which it tore up the new asphalt pavement, in dozens of places between Public Street and the city line to locate a leak in the main. Complaints to this effect have been filed with Walter F. Slade, Commissioner of Public Works.

According to Mr. Slade, in 1915 the City Council ordered the paving of the intercity highway and directed the public service corporations to lay their underground equipment so that the paving could proceed. This they did and early this spring a leak developed in the gas company's main, and in order to find it, the highway was tapped in nearly 100 places, more than 20 of the holes made being from four to five feet in length and 2½ feet in width.

The gas company disclaims responsibility for the damage done, declaring that the leak in the main had been caused by the pressure following the shifting of the car tracks to a point where the edge of one rested directly over the main.

Mr. Slade said Tuesday in talking about the subject that he doubts whether this was the cause and adds that the company had ample time to correct the fault before the pavement was laid, if it so desired. "I believe the company thought the main would stand it," he said, "and that they made the mistake. It was an error of judgment."

The company has authorized Mr. Slade to have the street repaired as soon as conditions permit, the company to pay the cost.

ENLISTED MEN THE GUESTS

Soldiers and sailors, to the number of 100 stationed in and near Boston, were the guests, last evening, of the Ward Seven Good Government Association and the Y. M. C. A. at the Y. M. C. A. Building on Huntington Avenue. The evening opened with a reception followed by a party and supper. Comfort bags were distributed to the soldiers. The guests were received by Franklin Blake, president of the Ward Seven Good Government Association, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hackett, in charge of arrangements, and others.

ALGONQUIN CLUB ENTERTAINS

Drums used at Bunker Hill, Waterloo and the Civil War and a rifle and bugle, used in the Civil War, were brought into play at the dinner given Tuesday by the Algonquin Club to members of the United States Regular Army and veterans of the Civil War at the clubrooms. The guests were from all over the country and represented most of the stations in and near Boston. They were men too far away from home to return for the holiday. A chorus of G. A. R. veterans sang war-time songs.

COAL BURNING IN SALOONS DEPLORED

New Jersey Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Says Close to 8,000,000 Tons Are Used by the Breweries Each Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Protests against the closing of churches and schools for the sake of coal conservation, while saloons and breweries are allowed to remain open unchecked, continue to be made in this State. Whether the brewery and saloon are essential industries and should therefore be allowed to burn the usual amount of coal, while religious and educational institutions are closed for lack of it, is questioned by many.

With reference to this question, Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League and editor of the New Jersey edition of the American Issue, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said that figures showing coal consumed by breweries in this State grow to colossal proportions when applied to the nation, as they show that close on 8,000,000 tons of coal are thus used by the breweries every year.

"The public press," said Mr. Wilson, "announces that the various federal fuel administrators are to be empowered to cut off supplies of coal from public halls and meeting places, theaters, schools, churches and even from 'non-essential' industries if in their judgment such a course should become necessary to protect either the household or factories engaged on war work."

"It is only natural to wonder whether saloons will be included in the list of 'public halls and meeting places' to be condemned in this way, and whether breweries will be classed as 'non-essential' industries."

"Very many churches have had to discontinue services owing to inability to get coal, and schools have had to suffer. Were the fuel administrators to refuse coal supplies to the breweries there would be much talk about a great industry being injured, and workmen being thrown out of employment, but there are only between 2000 and 3000 who are employed in producing brewery products, and as most of these employees are engineers, carpenters, machinists, electricians, teamsters, etc., the demand for labor would absorb them more almost in a day."

"If, on the other hand, the schools were to be closed, over half a million children would be thrown back on the streets and in the homes. In addition, an army of nearly 15,000 school teachers would be thrown out of employment, besides a large number of janitors, inspectors, transient officers, etc. A chief cause of food and fuel shortage is said to be blocking of railway traffic owing to shortage of cars. The stoppage of coal deliveries to breweries would release in one year 87,600 big 50-ton coal cars, and a greater number of freight cars used to transport grain and beer to and from the breweries, that in turn could be used to convey fuel and food for homes, schools, churches and useful industries. To these figures may be added the services of thousands of locomotives and men used in this traffic as well as the fuel consumed by the locomotives."

Chicago Discussing Question

Department of Fuel Conservation Probably Will Not Take Any Steps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The earlier closing of saloons as a coal saving measure has come up for discussion before the department of fuel conservation of the Illinois State Council of Defense. It will probably not be necessary, this bureau is informed, for the department to take steps in the matter, although the matter is under consideration. Certain recommendations as to the illumination of saloons will be made, but more radical dealing with the saloon will await on the results of orders for fuel conservation.

in other directions, such as the limitation of heat in buildings to 70 degrees.

It takes but little inquiry into this subject to make it apparent that there is considerable quiet discussion going on in Chicago upon the consumption of coal for light and heat in saloons, cabarets and dance halls where liquor is sold. Saloons are allowed to remain open until 1 a. m. and dances with special bar permits can run till 3 a. m. When coal is in such demand and when schools and churches are conserving in its use, in other cities schools actually closing for lack of coal, why saloons and liquor dances should be allowed to consume light and heat in this way is a question that is being asked pretty generally.

The saloonkeeper, however, according to the president of the Illinois Liquor Dealers Association, would regard the cutting off of two hours at the end of the day as disastrous—that is, saloonkeepers in the downtown district and at certain transfer points in the suburbs. Other saloons in the suburbs close earlier, anyway, he says. But such an order would mean the ruin of many saloons in the downtown section, which do their biggest business after the theaters close. As for limitation of illumination, the head of the Illinois liquor dealers, Ernest Kunde of this city, when it was proposed to him by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said he thought it was a good step, that a great deal of saloon illumination could be dispensed with, and said he would bring it to the attention of his organization.

GOOD RESULTS OF DRY PLAN SHOWN

Anti-Saloon League Figures on Arrests Indicate the Value of a No-License Policy

A table compiled by Robert H. Magwood, secretary of the Massachusetts bulletin of "The Temperance Cause," shows that in the Massachusetts cities of Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Leominster, North Adams and Taunton during 1916, when they were wet, 4326 persons were arrested for drunkenness, while in 1917, under a dry regime, only 1889 or 56 per cent less, were arrested on this charge. Fall River had 1234 arrests in 1916 and 684 or 45 per cent less in 1917; Fitchburg had 730 in 1916 and 416 or 53 per cent less in 1917; Haverhill's figures show the greatest decrease, there being 923 in 1916 and only 214 or 76 per cent less in 1917; Leominster had 236 arrests in 1916 and 150 or 36 per cent less in 1917; North Adams shows a decrease of 56 per cent, there being 61 this year, where in 1916 there were 367 arrests, and Taunton had 766 in 1916 and 264 or 65 per cent less this year.

FIRES INDICATING PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events of a suspicious character reported are the following:

Fire in a five-story brick building on Congress Street, South Boston, early Dec. 23, caused a loss estimated at \$150,000. The third and fourth floors were occupied by a company engaged mainly in turning out parts of rifles for the United States Government.

An alleged incendiary fire at Long Beach, L. I., early Dec. 26, which started in the Schloff building, under alterations, destroyed four large buildings, with a damage estimated at \$300,000.

PUBLIC MARKET CLOSED

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The retail meat market which was conducted in connection with the territorial marketing division has been discontinued by order of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. This was the only market in Honolulu that undersold all other meat concerns, and many forceful complaints have been voiced regarding the action of the board. The division, however, will continue its wholesale market and other business.

COMMERCE BOARD PLANS ACTIVITIES

Boston Chamber Committees Outline Work for 1918 and Propose to Cooperate With United States War Agencies

Activities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in the past year and its plans for 1918 are set forth in the committee book made public today by the chamber. Thorough cooperation with the war agencies of the United States Government and the Massachusetts emergency committees, is proposed.

Aims of the committee on agriculture, as explained in the report, include mainly a campaign to systematize farming in New England and for increasing husbandry in all parts of the Commonwealth.

In announcing its plans for 1917-1918, the special committee on Americanization of immigrants says: "But today the most serious consideration of all agencies working for the immigrant as a prospective citizen of the United States and for the success of this country in the great world war, is the ease with which the non-English-speaking immigrant is influenced by seditious propaganda. In cooperation with the state bureau of investigation the committee will continue its work of assisting in naturalization and Americanization, and of offsetting, as far as possible, the influences which have been exerted on the immigrant in an effort to make him disloyal to the Government."

Support of the daylight saving plan as a needed war measure both in increasing the working day and conserving fuel is the main activity announced by the special committee on daylight saving which says: "The energies of the committee will be devoted largely to securing the passage of the bill adopting daylight saving as a national measure by Congress." The special committee on fireproof zone outlines its work for the coming year. "Additional methods of aiding New England merchants to expand their foreign trade will be devised," announces the committee on foreign trade as its main object for 1918. The special committee of the chamber of working people on housing announces that its principal work will be to "cooperate with the other organizations called into conference by the Women's Municipal League of Boston, on the desirable changes in the housing laws, and report to the directors what action on the part of the chamber would be desirable."

The question of governmental regulation of the issue of securities during the war is to be thoroughly investigated by the special committee on the issuance of securities during the war.

Port development is the main object of the special committee on the port of Boston. The two chief objects of its work are, it announces:

"The most effective possible linking of the railroads with the present and future steamship facilities in order to guarantee economy and flexibility of through shipment."

"The utilization of the available waterfront property so as to make sure of the largest possible industrial growth and the cheapest possible interchange of traffic both import and export between railroad and steamship terminals and industrial sites."

"Scope of work" as defined by the committee on transportation of the chamber includes these propositions: "To take steps to secure for Boston and New England the transportation service that will insure the maximum development of domestic and foreign trade."

"To see that the needs of the people of Boston and New England in respect to transportation matters are clearly formulated, and fairly and effectively presented to the officers of the transportation companies and, when necessary, to state and federal authorities. "To crystallize public sentiment with regard to transportation matters into definite action, and to follow up vigorously and push to a conclusion the propositions taken up."

Fulton Street
Bond Street

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

Livingston St.
Elm Place

Fifty-Fifth Loeser White Sale
A Different, a Better, an Even Greater Event
Beginning Wednesday Morning, Day After Christmas

PREPARATIONS were made early and on a large scale, many of the garments ordered even during the progress of the former White Sale. Therefore, stocks are not only full, but prices are amazingly low for the conditions existing today. Extraordinary efforts have been made to see that every garment is BETTER than ever—better materials, daintier trimmings, better proportions, better fit, better making. Every garment runs true to size, with full wear room in all seams.

It Is a Money-Saving Event of Unusual Importance

Not only because of the low prices for quality you will find in every included line, but also because of the charm and daintiness of the garments, because of the surprising amount of work put into the making, because of the goodness of every garment.

Imported and Philippine Lingerie

Exquisitely made, marvelously embroidered by hand, from the simplest scallop and eyelet finish to wonderful embroideries and tire works, flit lace effect made into the garment itself. Some from France, some from Porto Rico, some from the Philippines, and each lovelier than the other. (Marvelously little priced—a hint for spring brides!)

Silken Lingerie

Nightdresses, Envelope Chemises, Bloomers, Camisoles of finest crepe de chine and wash satins, including that sheer, wonderfully lustrous Japanese satin that women love. Tailored models and others beautifully decorated with laces, with Georgette

crepe and sometimes with embroidery. Unusual values at their prices, from 28c for a beautiful Camisole to \$12.98 or more for an exquisite Nightdress.

Aprons of All Kinds

have an important part in the White Sale, and the woman who has waited until this great Loeser Sale to equip herself and her helpers will find particularly interesting values.

White Sale Values in Infants' Wear

Everything for the little folks of six years and less is included in three special sales, at prices a new record for littleness, just as new records are made in making quality and finish.

Second Floor

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS BONDING CASE

Question of Further Action on Evidence Submitted to Boston Finance Commission Now Rests With J. C. Pelletier

Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Suffolk County, has before him for investigation and such action as he deems the evidence warrants, an abstract of the testimony brought out at the recent hearings by the Boston Finance Commission on the bonding and insuring business done by the city of Boston in the last 3 1/2 years. Henry P. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Finance Commission in this investigation, which has covered more than a year's time, presented a brief of the bonding inquiry to the district attorney asking him to consider the evidence brought out in the examination of several witnesses. Now the investigation into the bonding business done by the city passes from the hands of the Boston Finance Commission to the hands of the county's prosecuting official.

In calling the attention of the District Attorney to the bonding case in which the commission found that Peter J. Fitzgerald and Edwin P. Fitzgerald, his son, had enjoyed a practical monopoly of the bonding business done by the city under the administration of Mayor Curley, the evidence given before the commission by Mayor Curley; by his former business partner, Francis L. Daly; by Edwin P. Fitzgerald, Peter J. Fitzgerald, George Stevens, and William Clark, two street paving supplies contractors, has undoubtedly been summed up for consideration by the prosecuting official.

The Finance Commission's sixth and final report in connection with its investigation of the municipal bonding and insurance business concluded with a paragraph asking the special counsel to take the case to the District Attorney's office.

It is known that members of the Finance Commission believe that no matter what the District Attorney decides with regard to court inquiry into the question of the city's bonding and insuring company, that sufficient of the methods of bringing about a monopoly in this business was brought to the attention of the public as to make a repetition of such an undertaking impossible in Boston.

It is felt that the verdict of public opinion was so unmistakable as to deter any individuals in power in the city government of Boston from ever bringing about any like combination in the future. It is known that several of the finance commissioners believe that if nothing else has been accomplished this much makes the entire hearing and its attendant labors well worth while to the city of Boston. To do away with the practice of influencing contractors to select certain bondsmen, on the implied alternative of either not getting the contracts they are after or having their undertakings made impossible or hampered through hostile city inspection, is believed to be of the greatest benefit to the city.

Another thing which the commission believes it has accomplished is that in the future the bonding business of the city will be advertised, and liability and insuring firms will be asked to bid for the business.

DRAFT BOARD MEN ASK COMPENSATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma State Council of Defense and Governor Williams are conducting an investigation into the action of fully 20 per cent of the members of draft boards in Oklahoma in asking compensation for their services. It was the general understanding when these boards were appointed that for patriotic reasons, their members should serve without pay. Governor Williams, however, recently authorized remuneration in specific cases where men were financially unable to give their services without pay.

The large number of claims for compensation that have been pouring into the adjutant-general's office has caused the State Council of Defense to send out a warning that in all cases, except those falling under the special class named by the Governor, the filing of compensation claims is looked upon as a lack of public spirit. In some cases bankers, county and city officials and merchants, whose regular income was not stopped or minimized by reason of their work on draft boards, have filed salary claims.

RECONSTRUCTION AT HALIFAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. A. K. Maclean, one of the Liberal-Unionist members of the Cabinet, who was with the Premier on the campaign in the Maritime provinces, has just returned from Halifax. He describes the city as looking as if a great battle had been fought in it, but says that, with the assistance of reconstruction experts from every part of the country, the city is gradually being rebuilt. The debris is being rapidly cleared away and those whose homes have been devastated are being accommodated in huts. The relief work, according to the Minister, is being well handled. The Court of Inquiry has adjourned its proceedings until after the New Year.

SALE OF TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Nearly 2000 miles of timber on the Kapuskasing River, in northern Ontario, has been sold by the Province of Ontario to Messrs. Mundy and Stewart of this city. The amount involved being about \$5,000,000. The price charged for pine was

\$15 per 1000 feet, all other timber going for the flat rate of 75 cents per cord. The deal was put through by the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, and the conditions of sale require that the purchasers shall erect upon the property pulp and paper mills costing, with equipment and machinery, not less than \$1,000,000, and to so operate them that the output will not be less than 100 tons of pulp a day and to employ no less than 200 men for at least 10 months of the year. This plant will be located near the soldiers' settlement at Kapuskasing and will be a means of opening up a market for their farm and garden produce and also furnish work during the winter months for those who are not fully occupied on their land. Eighty square miles of timber limits in the Thunder Bay district were also sold, the Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company being the purchaser. The price paid was at the rate of \$7.50 per 1000 feet for pine; \$1.10 a cord for pulp, and 90 cents a cord for other wood.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PAPERS ENROLLED

Many Enlist in Campaign of Patriotism Inaugurated by the National Security League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Widespread assurance of support for its campaign of patriotism through education has been given the National Security League as the result of a circularization of the foreign language newspapers of the country. The league describes the result of the circularization as an encouraging relief in these days of suspicion of foreign-born Americans.

Many of the editors of these papers expressed their loyalty by joining the league. Thirty-three members of the staff of the Jewish World of Philadelphia, including Jacob Ginsburg and William B. Leaf, president and secretary, have become members. Fifteen memberships were sent in by L'Avenir National of Manchester, N. H., 10 from Normanden, Grand Forks, N. D., and three from La Tribuna Italiana Trans-Atlantic of Chicago.

The Jewish Business Record of this city sent a contributing membership for the paper itself, and person-to-person memberships for five of its staff, with a letter saying: "We do this out of our own pleasure and thank you for the opportunity you have afforded us to serve our beloved country."

Other foreign language newspaper editors who have joined the league include A. O. Meira, La Union del Pueblo, Clayton, N. M.; John A. Wedder, Nowy Swiat, Chicago; Junjo G. Arace, Mefstoleles, San Francisco; Maurice Fox, L'Union Nouvelle, Los Angeles; Mathew Sojat, Hrvatska, Calumet, Mich.; X. Steeg, Jewish World, Cleveland; Alexander J. Rodionov, Svenska Kuriren, Chicago; Rodolfo de Clauso, El Heraldito, New York City.

Other papers which have asked for literature to arouse the people to a realization of the real meaning of the war, and promising to lay this material before their readers, include El Momento, Philadelphia; Veckobladst, Minneapolis; Krest'anske Listy, Pittsburgh; Minnesota Stats Tidning, St. Paul; and L'Opinion Publique, Worcester, Mass.

VESSEL LOCATION IS KNOWN TO GERMANS

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The statement was made here by several enlisted men of the United States Navy who were passengers on a steamship that has just arrived here, that the crew of a German submarine, made prisoners after their vessel had been destroyed, knew when a large steamship carrying American Army officers had left the United States and that the submarine lay in wait to sink her.

While the German prisoners were being taken back to a British port one of them noticed a steamship that the destroyer had been convoying, and said:

"We were laying for her, for she had 50 high ranking American officers among her passengers. We were informed she would not be convoyed, as these waters were supposed to be clear of U-boats."

HOLDING FISH IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—There being an indication that the fishermen on the western lakes are holding their fish for higher prices, the Food Controller has taken a hand in the matter. On one lake there were some 300,000 pounds of white fish on ice, the fishermen refusing to sell it at the price fixed by the Food Controller. This official at once dispatched a telegram stating that unless the fish was marketed at the official price he would take possession of it and sell it in the public interest, and at the maximum price fixed by the Food Controller. Steps are also to be taken to stop itinerant dealers from the United States diverting the fish supply across the international boundary by offering prices in excess of the maximum prices.

ROAD FUND UNSOUGHT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A Harrisburg dispatch to the North American says that for perhaps the first time in the history of the State Highway Department the serious problem confronting the Highway Commission is not "Where will I get the money to build the roads?" but "Where will I put the money I have to build roads?" The department has more than \$8,000,000 to carry it to June 30, 1919, for new road construction, besides what will total about \$6,000,000 for road maintenance.

RED CROSS SCOPE OF ACTION QUESTIONED

(Continued from page one)

tween Mr. Estabrook and Mr. Case, together with an open letter to Mr. Case, written by the National Anti-Vivisection Federation board of directors, are here appended:

"Hon. William Howard Taft, Chairman Central Committee, The American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Taft:

"The National Anti-Vivisection Federation has sought to retain me to bring suit to enjoin the Red Cross from appropriating \$100,000 of the moneys contributed to it to the purpose of establishing in France, stations or laboratories for experimentation on living creatures, on the ground that such use would be misappropriation of the moneys contributed to the Red Cross and opposed to the principles of many of the contributors, particularly of the complainants, who ever they might be.

"These people seem to be very much in earnest and the chances are, if I do not take their case some other lawyer may."

"Of course, if the courts should hold that the power to establish such a laboratory is incidental to the general powers conferred by the charter of the Red Cross, they would likewise hold that all those contributing, including anti-vivisectionists, contributed with knowledge that such use might be made of a portion of the Red Cross fund. I am frank to say that I am doubtful as to the outcome of a suit raising that issue, but I have no doubt whatever as to the effect of such a suit upon future contributions to the fund. Without attempting to justify their belief or prejudices, or whatever you are pleased to call it, there is no doubt that millions of Americans are earnestly and vehemently opposed to vivisection and would refuse point-blank to contribute to any fund, any portion of which was to be used for vivisection experimentation.

"Don't you really think that it would be wiser to take up a special collection to pay for the installation and maintenance of such laboratories and not dip into the Red Cross fund for that purpose? It requires only \$100,000 to establish and maintain such a laboratory, this sum could easily be raised by passing the hat among those especially interested. But I greatly fear me that if the Red Cross as a society is definitely committed, not only to the principle of vivisection, but the establishment of laboratories to conduct vivisection, it will alienate thousands and perhaps millions of well-wishers and contributors.

"In other words, I do not wish to bring any suit to test the question nor do I wish any other lawyer to bring such a suit. It seems to me that there is no real necessity to force the issue and that only ill can come from it, and that the whole matter could be otherwise arranged without challenging the opposition of those passionately opposed to the principle of vivisection.

"I wish you would take time from your numerous activities to give me your views along the lines herein suggested.

"Very truly yours,

"H. D. ESTABROOK."

"Mr. Henry D. Estabrook, 115 Broadway, New York City.

"My Dear Sir:

"Your letter of Nov. 28 to Mr. Taft has been received at this office and has been forwarded to him. In his absence, I am taking the liberty of replying to it.

"In the first place, we have absolutely no doubt of the legal right of the Red Cross to appropriate money for medical research work, for the direct and immediate purpose of preventing disease and sickness among soldiers and sailors of the United States. We think that no one successfully can dispute this right or gainsay the responsibility which goes with it.

"The Anti-Vivisection Society appears to desire to contest the method under which such research work is to be conducted. We beg to assure you that all research work is conducted under the advice and superintendence of the best scientific authorities we have, and not only that, but upon the request and under the encouragement of the medical authorities of the army and navy. As you know, the Red Cross was chartered by Congress, and officers of the Government, including the President of the United States, are among its officers and effectively partake in its duties and responsibilities. Among the most prominent of its responsibilities is the obligation imposed by law to supplement the army and navy medical research. The Government, itself, is constantly conducting similar research work.

"If the Red Cross should take a position in this matter such as the Anti-Vivisection Society requests, it is obvious that it could do so only in direct antagonism to the established practices of the army and navy, and hence, in violation of one of its principal obligations. As you well point out, all gifts to the Red Cross have been and will be made only with the full knowledge of the public of the relationship between the Red Cross and the Government.

"Legal proceedings at this of all times are to be deplored. In our minds, however, the principal objection to them arises out of the necessary time and effort to be expended, and above all, the raising of a public controversy which from the very nature of the case would involve the Government itself.

"It may be as you say in your letter to Mr. Taft that 'millions of Americans are earnestly and vehemently opposed to vivisection and would refuse point-blank to contribute to any fund, any portion of which was to be used for vivisection experimentation.' We sincerely trust that this is not so, as if it is, our Government in one of its most important branches must

meet opposition to a long-established and well-considered policy, which its scientific men thoroughly approve.

"We think it would be quite impossible to adopt your suggestion in endeavoring to obtain separate subscription to be devoted to this research work. We hope that upon reflection you will appreciate that the Red Cross should endeavor to represent as impartially as possible the will of the great majority of the American people in all of its activities, subject to the control and direction of the government authorities as provided in its charter and by-laws. To collect a separate fund for this purpose on the theory that a portion of the American people objected to the use of general funds in this way, would neither satisfy one nor the other. If a separate fund were collected, it would have to be administered by the Red Cross, thereby violating the principle contended for by the anti-vivisectionists, while on the other hand many contributors would be justified in criticizing the segregation of a measure of relief which they highly approve.

"Very truly yours,

"GEORGE B. CASE.

"Legal Adviser to the Red Cross War Council."

"Mr. George B. Case, Legal Adviser to the Red Cross War Council, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: Your favor of the fourth instant received.

"I do not retain the counsel of the Anti-Vivisection Society and I find that my time is too preoccupied to act for them in any suit that they may institute or cause to be instituted against the Red Cross. Therefore, what further I have to say is not influenced by prospective fees.

"Having read my letter to Mr. Taft of Nov. 28, you are aware that I did not attempt to argue with him whatever legal points might be involved in such a litigation, further than to suggest that the right to appropriate voluntary contributions to the Red Cross to the establishment and maintenance of a vivisection laboratory, depended on some implied power of the Red Cross to do so, inasmuch as the charter itself contained no express power to do anything of the sort. I am not now concerned in combating your conclusion that such a power exists, except to say, with all deference, that I think you are over-sanguine as to its soundness. For I repeat, the charter contains no express power. It contains no express power to establish and maintain a research bureau of any kind. Even if it did, non constat, that it would include a vivisection laboratory. The act of Congress really confers no power which the Red Cross has not always possessed in substance. The fact that it has taken more than half a century to discover an implied power to dissect living animals would seem to argue that the discovery is as chimerical as Cook's discovery of the North Pole. Many physicians of the highest standing are anti-vivisectionists, which fact should have its influence on the question of necessary or reasonable inference. One thing certain, if such a power can be spelled out of the general beneficence of the undertaking, then every hospital in the country, organized for the amelioration of human suffering and depending on voluntary contributions for its support, has the legal right to establish and maintain a little abattoir of its own where any intern or medical student could gratify his curious proclivities at the expense of the contributors—the privilege depending on the arbitrary discretion of the officers in charge.

"But all this is beside the point I have been trying to make. What I deprecate is, the erecting of a dubious right into an imperious duty to exercise it regardless of consequences to the dominating purpose of the Red Cross. The fact that our Government appropriates money for experiments in vivisection, and that the Red Cross works in harmony with the Government, it so desires, could maintain its own vivisection laboratories in France, and that is all it proves. The citizen is compelled to pay taxes willy-nilly, and may not withhold them because the Government does not spend the money to his liking. But no anti-vivisectionist is compelled to contribute to the Red Cross, nor will he, if his money, or any part of it, is spent for purposes that violate one of the tenderest articles of his faith.

"Now I am not merely warning you—I am telling you. The program proposed will cost the Red Cross millions of dollars, and in my honest judgment the responsibility for the loss will rest with those who have challenged the issue.

"Very truly yours,

"H. D. ESTABROOK."

The following open letter to Mr. George B. Case, legal adviser to the Red Cross War Council, has been issued by the Board of Directors of the National Anti-Vivisection Federation:

"In your letter of Dec. 4 to Mr. Henry D. Estabrook, New York City, in reply to his letter of Nov. 28, written in the interests of the National Anti-Vivisection Federation, many statements are made which we believe are open to criticism. Many sanguine arguments are used in defense of the practice of vivisection on the part of the Red Cross apparently in the belief that they quite settle questions that have been raised. We shall take the liberty of endeavoring to show that those arguments are quite insufficient.

"Your letter states that you 'have absolutely no doubt of the legal right of the Red Cross to appropriate money for medical research work.' We are instituting a suit at law to have this point decided.

"Your letter states that vivisection is 'for the direct and immediate purpose of preventing disease and sickness among soldiers and sailors of the United States.' We declare the well-founded and conscientious belief that vivisection makes for the direct and immediate brutalizing of the minds of vivisectioners, the direct and immediate production of deadly poisons (serums), and the consequent illness and death of many soldiers and sailors, upon whose persons the vaccina-

tors commit assaults more dire than any that are punished by law. There is no law to compel the soldier and sailor to submit to vaccination, any more than there is a law to sell him into slavery.

"Not only do anti-vivisectionists dispute the right of the Red Cross to appropriate money for vivisection purposes, but when the assumption is made that the alleged right carries with it a responsibility or duty to do so, we declare such representation absolutely perverting.

"It was the voice of the American Medical Association that asked for Red Cross money for vivisection, and the fact that \$100,000 was handed over on request should serve as a warning against the dangers of class control in government affairs.

"Your letter assures us that all research work is conducted under the advice and superintendence of the best scientific authorities we have, and not only that, but upon the request and under the management of the medical authorities of the army and navy. This statement absolutely confirms what we have said in the next preceding paragraph. It is the will of the American Medical Association which is shown in the Red Cross action, and the same American Medical Association is exercising army and navy authority in the interests of its class.

"Yes, the Red Cross was chartered by Congress, but Congress did not grant it power to vivisection. Yes, officers of the Government . . . are among its officers and effectively partake in its duties and responsibilities, but this fact has nothing to do with vivisection.

"Your letter states that the law imposes upon the Red Cross the obligation to supplement the army and navy medical service, and that 'the Government itself is constantly conducting similar research work.' If this statement serves any purpose it is merely that of confusing the issue, for the act of Congress (1905), creating the present Red Cross organization, gives no specific or implied permission or command to practice vivisection. And if the Government itself is constantly conducting vivisection experiments, that has nothing to do with our criticism of the Red Cross.

Since ours is a people's government and anti-vivisectionists are a part of the people, it is quite probable that anti-vivisectionists will fulfill their duty to the Government in due course.

"Your letter asserts that if the Red Cross should renounce vivisection, it could do so only in direct antagonism to the established practices of the army and navy, and hence, in violation of one of its principal obligations. In this statement the servile knee is bent to the American Medical Association, operating through the army and navy, and a flagrantly unjust disregard of the wishes of thousands who have contributed to the Red Cross is plainly evidenced. If the Red Cross will allow itself to commit the irregular act of diverting to unauthorized uses moneys entrusted to it, and do this through fear of antagonizing a group of any particular class, then the Red Cross should be dissolved at once and reorganized. If one of the principal obligations of the Red Cross is to inculcate the army and navy in the practice of vivisection, it will have to be so proved at law.

"Your letter states that 'legal proceedings at this of all times are to be deplored,' that the principal objection 'arises out of the necessary time and effort to be expended' and that 'the raising of a public controversy . . . would involve the Government itself.' Yes, governments are involved in the protection of the public against abuses in public work, and the fact that legal proceedings are necessary reflects unfavorably upon the Red Cross management which has committed an offense.

"We note the statement that 'our Government in one of its most important branches (medical) must meet opposition to a long established and well considered policy (vivisection) which its scientific men (allopathic school of medicine) thoroughly approve.' This is true. Progress brings about many changes.

"If the Red Cross is endeavoring to represent as impartially as possible the will of the great majority of the American people, it should do so by confining itself to legitimate pursuits as to represent the will of all of the American people. You have no definite basis for determining that a majority of the American people favor vivisection. At the present time we see back of government authority, as identified with vivisection, the influence of a certain school of medicine, whose purpose is to foist its ideas and practices upon the people to the exclusion of progress and medical freedom.

"Referring to the closing paragraph of your letter, with reference to a separate fund to be devoted to vivisection, this federation and Mr. Estabrook in its behalf, have entertained no thought that the Red Cross should or could raise a special fund for vivisection. Such special fund if raised legitimately would be secured and expended by the medical men independently of the Red Cross.

"Anti-vivisectionists who are now refusing to contribute to Red Cross funds regret very much to lose an opportunity to support Red Cross work. Improper management of Red Cross funds has forced them to turn away their contributions.

"Very truly,

"The National Anti-Vivisection Federation.

"Board of Directors."

Others Would Object, Says "Life"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Life," the New York magazine, reprints the letter of W. B. Harrison, published in The Christian Science Monitor, in which he protested against the use of Red Cross funds for so-called medical research work, including vivisection, stating that he would not have contributed had he known of such proposed diversion, and adds: "It is safe to say that Mr. Harrison expresses the feelings of many thousand contributors to the Red Cross."

HIGH PRICES DUE PARTLY TO BUYERS

Lack of Effort on Part of Many Housewives to Find Lower Quotations on Good Substitutes Helps Sustain Advances

That a large part of the present-day cost of living is "the cost of high living," in the sense that it means the paying, by buyers in retail markets, of high prices asked, without seeking some other market where a lower price might be found, or without the taking of a lower-priced article as a substitute for something desired, because of a mere whim, is evident to one who watches for a short time the course of business in a grocery of the more prosperous-seeming type.

"How much are strictly fresh eggs today?" asks a housewife.

"Seventy-five cents a dozen, ma'am," replies the affable grocer.

"Oh, that's a dreadful price—but give me three dozen—we just have to have them," is the housewife's conclusion, with a sigh.

Two blocks down the street she might have found a store selling the kind of eggs she desired at a little lower price—a smaller, less pretentious store, perhaps newly started. She might have taken cold storage eggs at a still lower price and obtained the same food value if a slightly less agreeable flavor. She might have bought some other food, equally nourishing, for less than the eggs. But she wanted strictly fresh eggs and she paid the high price.

There are women, of course, who will deny that she might have found eggs of the quality she desired, at a lower price, anywhere near the shop at which she bought them. In some localities she doubtless could not have bought them for less. In large cities, however, there is such a thing as competition among retail dealers, and buyers who take advantage of it, dealers who believe in competition as a help to prevent competition from going into that "innocuous desuetude" which has been the fate of competition in some lines of big business.

"How much is the best creamery butter?" asks another customer in the prosperous-seeming grocery.

"Sixty cents for the best Petunia brand, brick," answers the grocer, again smiling. "You want, of course, only the best, Mrs. Makethepace."

Mrs. Makethepace does want only the best; her family has been accustomed to nothing else, and though she, too, sighs over the price, she buys. She might get as good butter at a lower price, a little way down the street, or she might buy a fat substitute that would answer for at least half her needs, at a much lower price. But she, too, wants the best and she pays what is asked for it.

Not all buyers of groceries are of this disposition, but enough of them are, some grocers say, to keep up high prices. And it is not to be denied that there are households in which more money is available for the buying of food, as for other needs, than ever before. There are prosperous folk, in these days of war contracts and high wages for those who can do skilled work of a mechanical kind. There are probably more who have small, fixed incomes, who are oppressed by high prices and for whom every action that tends to keep up high prices is further oppression.

The feeling that the customer "just has to have" certain things is largely responsible, dealers say, for high prices. Men of business who know the effects of different conditions say they do not like high prices. The big producer is often opposed to high prices. In a recent magazine article J. Ogden Armour told the public that the meat packers do not like high prices. Their profits are greatest when prices are neither very high nor very low, for then the volume of their business is greatest.

"Prices for fruit are high now because people will pay them," said a frank fruit dealer, discussing the price of grapes. "They buy less than they would, maybe, if prices were lower, and I think maybe I'd make more money at lower prices. But they won't go out of their way to get fruit a little less."

What this dealer said was certainly true with regard to grapes. He sold

them at two pounds for 25 cents. A mile away they could be bought at the rate of three pounds for 35 cents—the same kind of grapes, in every way as good. But the price at the shop of the dealer who sold them at the higher price stayed high, because enough persons were willing to pay it without further search or protest.

This dealer, conversation with him disclosed, believes in selling at as large an immediate profit as possible everything that he handles. There are analysts of business conditions who would say that is why he continues to keep a small fruit store, instead of becoming the proprietor of a large business. This store exists, however, and its kind probably will exist indefinitely, these same analysts say, because it is convenient. Says one student of present-day economic conditions:

"Laws and lawmakers presume the existence of competition among retail dealers, in times of peace, wherever there are English-speaking people. The fixing of maximum prices in war time does not by any means abolish the theory that competition exists among dealers, even in such businesses as the supplying of coal, ice and milk, where a uniform price is uniformly asked and obtained. But competition, to be effective toward lowering prices, must be sought generally by buyers rather than practiced reluctantly by sellers."

MEAT TRUST INQUIRY COMING TO BOSTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission investigation of the alleged meat trust will be resumed in Boston at a hearing at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It was announced here today. At the same time it was announced Swift & Co. had opened their books to commission investigators, following threat to take the matter into court.

Boston has been revealed as one of the financial centers from which a gigantic food monopoly was evolved. Hearings are expected to go further into the deals by which the Chicago and Kansas City stock yards came under control of the Chicago packers.

Hearings will be held in New York City later, it was stated. Financial operations of the trust have been shown to have extended to Wall Street.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD

Reminiscences of Harvard in the last part of the Nineteenth Century were told present-day Harvard undergraduates by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of the university, at the annual holiday exercises in the Phillips Brooks House, Tuesday night. Before an open fire and surrounded by the students of today, the graduate of Harvard of the class of '53 told the young men that the real Harvard had changed little in the more than half century since he was a student there, as the same motives which sent the students to fight for liberty in the Civil War were sending the men of today, to the battle for democracy "somewhere in France." In one way, particularly, the college had progressed greatly, he said, and that was in the law department.

CIVILIAN GUARDS NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—According to Maj.-Gen. John W. Ruckmann, commander of the southern department, 3000 men will be needed to guard the private industries in Texas, under the War Department's plan to use home guard companies of civilians and release the regular troops now engaged in such police duty. Industries now being guarded are the railroads, interurban lines, important wagon bridges, storehouses where food and clothing are kept, and similar places needed in the conduct of the war.

SILVER DEMAND INCREASES

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Shipments of silver coin from the United States to Hawaii showed a large increase in August, 1917, as compared with August, 1916, according to figures just issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce at Washington, D. C. Gold shipments in August, 1916, and in August, 1917, were an even \$100,000, but the silver shipments of this year were \$41,000, while in 1916 they were but \$28,000.

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No Connection with Any Other Store

New 1918 Skirts

For Southern Tourists

\$10—\$15
and up to \$35

Those preparing for Southern tours, as well as those remaining North, will find new features of interest in the Spring styles. Very rich materials include Moosle, Foulds, Manchú Brocade, Snowflake, Royal Satin, Rookie Cloth, Black Gabardine, Brocade Satins and Embroidered Linens. Two styles pictured.



ZIONISTS HOPE FOR
HELP OF PRESIDENT

Jewish Workers From All Sections of Greater Boston Express Their Gratitude to Great Britain for Its Attitude on Plan

Proposals that President Wilson should favor the movement for a Jewish homeland in Palestine were approved by hundreds of Jewish workers for Zionism from every section of Greater Boston, who met in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Tuesday evening, when they expressed their gratitude to Great Britain for its attitude toward the project. The meeting was patriotic as well as Zionist, and was conducted under the auspices of the Poalei Zion Association of Greater Boston.

Speakers declared the capture of Jerusalem the most important happening in the war, because it may mean relief not only to the Jews but to other small nationalities. The end of Moslem rule will bring in a new era in the history of the life of weaker nationalities.

One of the features of the meeting was the starting of a movement for an extensive Jewish international army to go to Jerusalem, as soon as political conditions allow, as pioneers to prepare for the return of the Jews.

Beside the stars and stripes, over the platform, hung the flag of Zionism—the blue and white colors of the house of David. I. Hamlin, chairman of the Poalei Zion Association of Greater Boston, presided. Among the speakers were Dr. N. Syrkin of New York, Ben Gurion of Palestine, and Samuel Schmidt, former head of the Wells School Social Center of Boston, now directing a charitable institution in Cincinnati. Henry H. Levenson, grand master of the independent Order Sons of Israel, and other prominent Jews occupied platform seats.

It was announced that about \$40,000 will be raised to make the movement country-wide and to bring in Jews of radical political tendencies.

Many resolutions were passed. The following, among others, were unanimously adopted:

"We hail from the bottom of our hearts the historic victory of the 2000-year-old hope and belief of the Jewish people in its national rehabilitation. We greet with joy and with a deep sense of happiness the official declaration of the British Government to the Zionist movement, in which has been proclaimed the right of the Jewish nation to a national home as its historic motherland."

"We solemnly declare before the judgment of Jewish history that it is now the most sacred duty of every Jew to devote all his spiritual and material forces, and when necessary his life, for the immediate realization of Zionism and the upbuilding of the Jewish home in Palestine. We, Jewish workers, Socialists and revolutionists, take upon ourselves to form the vanguard of the national movement for liberty and of the organized proletarian Zionism, and to cooperate with all the forces at our disposal for the speedy mobilization of the Jewish working classes, to, for and in Palestine."

"We solemnly swear to take over and control and to bring to a successful end the work of our fallen heroic pioneers, workers and guards who have sacrificed their lives for the liberation and rehabilitation of the Jewish people in the Jewish land."

The hundreds present answered affirmatively all the questions which the chairman put forth as to the willingness of all present to give moral and financial assistance to start the movement of the industrial return. Many pledged themselves to join a Zionist organization and to aid in raising funds on flag day, Jan. 1, for the benefit of the present colonizers of Palestine. The final plans will be discussed at a convention early next month.

New Era Welcomed

Meeting Is Held in Washington to Commemorate Jerusalem's Capture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a mass meeting held in the Belmont Theatre in commemoration of the taking of Jerusalem by the British, addresses were delivered by Bishop Harding, Rabbi Abram Simon and the Rev. Dr. James Shera Montgomery. Referring to the entry to Jerusalem, Dr. Simon said:

"Instead of wild huzzas and shouts, the British doffed their hats, like Moses of old, before the burning bush, because they stood before a city which always burns, but is never consumed."

"How different from the way Germans enter any city. I promise you will not hear of any British brutality. The Welshmen and the Australians, who led the line, cut off no baby hands, stabbed no women, tore up no agricultural lands; left nothing to cause shame, but were willing to let the sunlight of a brilliant achievement reflect its brilliancy in an exhibition of mercy."

The speaker said he hoped not only for the economic and political reorganization of Jerusalem, "not for the nationalism of Solomon, but for the religious passions in the heart of Jew and Christian alike," for a Jerusalem and a Palestine which would reflect western progress, but preserve "the skyline of the Orient." He said the basis of civilization is to be found in the worship of one God, and that upon that basis Jew, Gentile and Moslem, even man and beast together.

"The time must come," he continued, "when the fire of this ideal will so unite men that they say, with authority, there shall be no war. The



Tablet presented to the Boston Chamber of Commerce by the Chinese Commercial Commission

Elaborately framed token of the friendship of China's business interests shows the flag of the new republic and an incense burner on the left and the United States flag and the Liberty Bell on the right. In the center is the message in both English and Chinese.

FRIENDSHIP OF
CHINESE SHOWN

Honorary Commercial Commissioners Present Tablet to Boston Chamber of Commerce

Jews Raising Funds

Other Active Measures Toward Palestine Occupation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 200 leaders in the Zionist movement met at the Hotel Belvidere, Baltimore, recently to launch what was termed as "the great movement to realize Jewish unity as a result of the recapture of Palestine from Turkey."

Said a bulletin issued by the provisional executive committee for general Zionist affairs: "It was informally announced that the American Jewish Union, organized by the Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization of the country, is ready to begin work in Palestine at once."

A resolution of gratitude to Great Britain for the liberality of its declaration endorsing the re-establishment of Palestine as the national home for the Jews was passed.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, head of the provisional Zionist committee, opened and presided at the convention, which included executive sessions. Dr. Wise was the chief speaker. "Great Britain will keep her pledged word," said he. "We go back to our land again, and we go back as the striking contradiction of that blighting Prussian policy of rule by might, of the survival of the strong, as a nation that has held fast to the 'holy light.' It is the refutation of that monster dictum."

A resolution was adopted naming the \$100,000,000 "constructive and administrative fund" the Palestine Restoration Fund, and arranging for the raising of the initial \$1,000,000 within 60 days. The committee appointed to take charge of this campaign consists of Eugene Meyer Jr., New York, chairman; Louis Robinson, New York, administrative chairman; Nathan Straus, vice chairman; E. W. Lewin-Epstein, treasurer; and Henry Alsberg, New York, secretary.

CHILE NATIONAL
COMMERCE CHAMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is a movement on foot to organize a national chamber of commerce for Chile, in Valparaiso, according to Commerce. El Mercurio, of Valparaiso, publishes the invitation to the commercial public to join in the organization of such a chamber issued by the committee of organization.

The objects of the proposed chamber are, primarily, to act as an advisory body for the Government on all questions relating to national production, exportation, commercial legislation, commercial education, port developments, and international banking and commerce, and to make a general study of all factors directly affecting Chilean commerce, Chilean merchants and Chilean industries.

The work undertaken by this projected chamber would be done in connection with the already established chambers of commerce, boards of trade, commercial and industrial development societies, and similar organizations, and an effort would be made to centralize in this national chamber of commerce, the work done by those various bodies.

Increasing friendship between the business interests of China and the United States is shown in the receipt of an elaborate tablet from the Boston Chamber of Commerce from the Honorary Commercial Commissioners of the Republic of China, as a reminder of the visit of the commission to this country in 1915. The tablet has just arrived, and will be exhibited for the first time at the assembly luncheon on Thursday.

The tablet is hand carved and embossed, and is estimated to have cost several hundred dollars. It is finished on jade and enameled in colors, with the back a beautiful lacquer over a gold and black design, typically Chinese. The mark "Te Chang, Pekin," on the back shows its maker. The frame is ebony, and is a masterpiece of excellent workmanship in the opinion of Chinese who have seen it. The flag of the new Chinese Republic is at the left, over an embossed reproduction of an incense burner, a symbol of old China, while at the right is the United States flag, over a representation of the Liberty Bell. The middle of the tablet is devoted to English and its Chinese translation as follows: "Presented by the Chinese Commercial Commission to the Boston Chamber of Commerce as a token of appreciation of the courtesy shown to them during their tour of the United States in the year of one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. Cheng-shun Chang, President, Chi-eh Nieh, Vice-President."

The Chinese commissioners were entertained by the chamber June 10 to 13, 1915, and a photograph of them, with the chamber's committee and Gov. David I. Walsh, taken on the steps of the State House, was framed and sent to each member of the commission.

The tablet just received measures 22 by 36 inches, and is an inch and a half thick. It is planned to exhibit it at the Chamber Building on a revolving stand so as to allow the attractive back to be seen as well as the face.

DISCRIMINATION BY
RAILROADS ALLEGED

CLEVELAND, O.—Charges that there has been discrimination among railroad employees in favor of military officers and civilians, as against privates, has been made by Mayor Davis in a letter sent by him to A. S. Ingalls, general manager of the New York Central lines here, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Several of the boys reported," the city's executive wrote, "that when they presented themselves at the ticket windows to buy a chair car or sleeper reservation they were told that there was no more space available. Officers and civilians were accommodated. Privates after they have purchased first-class transportation tickets are invariably shown on local trains, while civilians and officers have plenty of room on trains that make very few stops."

NEW UTAH RAILROAD
LINE IS PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A new railroad is to be built to run from Delta, Utah, 20 miles north to the Deseret mining district and 48 miles south to Kanosh, via Fillmore. The men who will incorporate the road and be directors of the company are W. H. Breckon, president of the State Bank of Provo; John Roundy, capitalist and mining man; Thomas F. Pierpont of the Provo Foundry and Machine Company; G. J. Carpenter,

seed man; G. H. Heindelmann, jeweler; William V. Price, farmer; Dr. G. E. Robison, Lefe Brown, sheep man; Lee L. Baker, attorney, and Alva Nelson, cashier of the State Bank of Provo.

The right of way has been obtained for the entire distance, and some of the contracts for grading have been let. The committee which arranged for the right of way has just concluded its work.

The promoters say that the new road will cost approximately \$1,500,000, and they add that the money has already been obtained.

ELECTRIC ROADS ARE
ASKED TO SAVE COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—As a step in the campaign of the Federal Government to save coal by saving electricity, John T. O'Kelley, State Food Administrator, has made the following proposal to a member of the State Public Utilities Commission:

"The conservation department of the Fuel Administration is, as you are aware, investigating every possible opportunity to save coal, which, of course, includes the saving of electricity."

"An investigation convinces us that electric railways offer a chance for large savings, particularly through reductions in schedules. We are not proposing changes in railway schedules which will seriously inconvenience the public, but it is a well-known fact that the pressure of private interests has, in many instances, led the electric railways to provide cars and service which represent a wastage that should be prevented in time of scarcity."

"It is Dr. Garfield's desire that you start this line of investigation for your State in consultation with the State Public Utilities Commission, assuring them that any reduction which they believe reasonable will have the full backing of the Federal Government as represented by the Fuel Administration."

CIRCULAR LETTER TO
FRENCH ARMY CHIEFS

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—M. Clemenceau has sent a circular letter to General Petain and all the army chiefs pointing out that the experience of three years of war has shown that existing age limits are too high and that with a few rare exceptions commands are not effectively exercised at over 56 years for a regiment, 58 for a brigade, 60 for a division and 62 for an army corps. Under these conditions, he adds, general and field officers over these ages must be given commands hereafter in the rear or placed at the disposal of the Minister of War.

The only exception to this rule will be general officers recommended to retain their commands on the personal responsibility of generals commanding armies.

In the future, the Premier declares, no promotions will be made to the rank of general of officers who have served only a short time in the line. This policy will result in placing at the head of the fighting troops, he hopes, chiefs who know them well and in whom the soldiers can have full confidence from having seen them at work. The same idea will be used in promoting field and subordinate officers.

ALABAMA GRAND MASTER MASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Robert S. Teague, of Montgomery, was promoted to the position of grand master at the 1917 annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama which came to a close Dec. 6. It was decided to change the number of districts in the State from 23 to 32. Reports showed all lodges to be in excellent condition and growing in membership.

IMMIGRATION LAW
INCREASES DUTIES

Employees in Service Find Enough to Do to Make Up for Decrease in Arrivals

Employees of the United States Immigration Service at every port of importance in this country have found the requirements of the new immigration law to more than offset the lull in immigration following the outbreak of war. Statistics provided by the Government show that 295,403 immigrants arrived at all United States ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, compared to 1,218,489 during the last normal fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.

Additional duties are given the inspectors by the new law, while the number of investigations of immigrants who have gained unlawful admission to this country in the rush of shifting out undesirables has increased to such extent that the men are occupying much of their time in that work.

Inspectors and other officials now examine the crews of each vessel arriving in a United States port from overseas countries. Each man aboard these vessels is given a seaman's identification card with his photograph attached, his name, nationality and identifying marks, written in by the inspector. The card also shows the class to which the holder belongs, that is, whether he is admissible to the United States, inadmissible or doubtful.

Neutral vessels sailing from American ports are carefully examined and the crews scrutinized by experts. Until that is done the vessel is not allowed to depart.

Under the literacy test clause of the new law each immigrant must be examined to see if he is able to read in at least one language, and cards are provided for the purpose.

Two inspectors are now required to examine each immigrant applying for admission to the United States. One formerly did the work. Inspectors finding anyone exempt from the literacy law must hold him for a hearing before a board of special inquiry. A person not legally affected by the literacy law is released by the special board after it considers the case. Boards consist of three members. Two may land the person not affected by the literacy test but the two inspectors originally examining him cannot do so.

Other work of the officials is to verify records and dates of landing of immigrants, about 10,000 of which are verified annually in Boston alone. All immigrants applying for naturalization papers must have verifications of their landing if they arrived after June 29, 1906. Records have to be scanned and manifests of passengers looked up in each case, so that this part of the work is no small factor in keeping the immigration men busy.

OKLAHOMA CITY
RECORD OF GROWTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The figures of the city building inspector's office indicate that Oklahoma City has made a 20 per cent increase in growth during 1917 over the preceding year.

The new construction for 1917, with a portion of the year still unrecorded, amounts to \$1,582,547. Included in these figures are a number of building projects for which permits have been issued but are temporarily delayed by shortage of building material. The average cost of the homes being built in Oklahoma City is \$2700.

APPEAL IS ENTERED
IN THE BASIL CASE

Roman Catholic Archbishop and Others Appeal Against Damages of \$24,000 for Assault and Abduction

KINGSTON, Ont.—An appeal has been entered by the defendants in the case of Sister Mary Basil vs. Archbishop Spratt, the mother superior of the Roman Catholic convent, the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Kingston and others, in which, as already reported in The Christian Science Monitor, the various defendants were ordered to pay damages to the extent of \$24,000 for assault and abduction. Judgment was pronounced by Judge Britton on Dec. 8.

The grounds of the appeal are as follows:

That there was no evidence to connect defendants, M. J. Spratt, the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Kingston, and Dr. Daniel Phelan, with the case as alleged in plaintiff's statement of claims that there was no evidence to connect the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence with acts as alleged by the plaintiff and that the defendant, Mary Frances Regis, had no authority to act on behalf of the defendants, the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence, in authorizing said acts, and that plaintiff's action against the above named defendants should be dismissed with costs; that the damages awarded were excessive and unwarranted by the evidence.

In the alternative, defendants claim that under their circumstances it was impossible to obtain fair trial of the action before the jury for the following reasons:

(A) That the jury could not distinguish evidence which was applicable to one defendant as distinct from another, and the learned trial judge failed to properly point out to them and distinguish between the evidence which was applicable to one as distinguished from those portions of the evidence which were applicable to the others.

(B) That plaintiff's statement of claim was embarrassing and irrelevant and publication of the same in the papers prejudiced defendants in obtaining a fair trial of the action, and the action should have been disposed of without a jury.

(C) That the demonstrations in the courtroom were prejudicial to a fair trial of the action as against defendants, and the publications in the local papers during the course of the trial warranted the learned trial judge in striking out the jury notice, and that the learned trial judge improperly submitted evidence which was irrelevant and embarrassing, and which must have prejudiced defendants in the eyes of the jury and prevented a fair trial of the action.

SANTA FE TO SPEND
LARGE SUM AT TULSA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Incorporation papers have been taken out here by the Santa Fe Railway Company for the construction of terminals at Tulsa, Okla. According to J. R. Cottingham, attorney for the company in Oklahoma, the Santa Fe will spend about \$1,500,000 in construction of the Tulsa terminals, which will include freight and passenger depots and trackage into the city.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Uniform Has Come to Stay

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Clothes, like other things, progress along certain lines of development, but the greatest advance in modern dressing arises from the general demand for suitability. It is an axiom that the best-dressed people leave merely a pleasant impression upon the passer-by; there is no pronounced or ardent effect of color contrast, no attempt at vagary, but there is a well-expressed sense of suitability. Color, texture, shape and a due respect to the type of wearer are all essentials to successful dressing, but today the whole world is in a workaday mood and utility is the primal necessity of clothing.

Lady Teazle insisted upon fashion before all else, but then she was not generalissima of a canteen, nor did she become a temporary clerk in a vast government enterprise! It is most interesting to see that changed lives have placed the sartorial legislators in fetters of a sort; at any rate, fashions are held up nowadays, unless they carry an assurance of usefulness, and the garments materialized and their ephemeral careers in the last days of season sales. But suitability holds no terrors in the shape of ugliness or so-called strong-mindedness. Anybody will bear witness to the grace and charm of the woman motorist, in her long waterproof coat, felt hat and neat boots and leggings, and it is amusing to try and discover what makes the subtle difference between her appearance and that of the "gentlemanly" young lady some of us can remember of 30 years ago.

Many factors contribute to the difference. The first "emancipated" women suffered from the exaggerations that are apt to mar newly found enthusiasms. They cut off their hair, wore hard bowler hats and carried their closely furled umbrellas in masculine manner. Today, with a greater sense of liberty, women are content to develop their own type of clothing in accordance with their necessities, and in the fields and on the farms "women on the land" are found, looking delightful in their gabardine tunics and smocks, while, in the tubes and the cars, hundreds of girls travel to their work each day in workmanlike clothes, which, though they bear an impress of modernity, are yet unspiced by futile fashion. Of course, one of the reasons why the world is so well dressed today is because the art of cutting, once the gift of the few, is now, thanks to applied mathematical training, the possession of the many. The simplest suits are well cut, and so the great public is better dressed than it has ever been. That is not all, however; the sense of humor has grown with education, and ridiculous clothes have been laughed out of court, to a large extent. The modern woman goes her daily round in a dust-colored suiting of a tussore coat-frock, softened by a lawn collar, perhaps, but she will never hang her neck with as many bead chains as a squaw, nor will she wear a delicate blouse of ninon at her desk, when it



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the new military uniforms for women

is only fit to be kept for high days and holidays.

It is rare, nowadays, to see a misguided dandy in sale remnants, as was often the case years ago. Better dressing is an evolution born of better education, and freedom of action is responsible for the supply of comfortable, suitable garments with which modern woman is so well supplied.

Knitted silk and wool coats, jumpers, smocks and overalls—what are they but a tribute to woman's modern activities and usefulness, which seem as many leagues away from the decorous dullness of the average mid-Victorian, as the modern coat and skirt is from the closely buttoned bodice, the lace cap and the train that hampered the ladies who adorn the old family photograph books of the seventies.

Uniform has come to stay, of that there is no doubt, and it is welcome in these days. Nurses, chauffeurs, auxiliary-army-corps, all go their way in suitable uniform, and their appearance has made the world see how inexpressibly unattractive tawdriness can be.

Apple Batter Pudding

Good tart apples are needed for this. They should be sliced into a deep pie dish or baking dish, that can be put upon the table for serving, if wished. Dot the apples with bits of butter and pour over them 2 tablespoons of water and 1 tablespoon of sugar. Then make a batter, by sifting together 1 cup of flour, 1 teaspoon of baking powder and a pinch of salt, and adding to this 1 tablespoon of melted butter and enough cold water to make a thick batter. Pour this over the apple and bake. This is delicious, served hot with maple syrup.

Baking Onions

Did you ever try baking onions "in their jackets," as one says of potatoes? It is said that they are excellent. Just wash them well, without peeling, set them in a pan and bake in a hot oven. When well done, remove the skins carefully, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dot over with small bits of butter and serve at once.

A Substitute for Candy

If you are trying to do your bit toward seeing that the sugar grub is well divided among the Allies, and so are refraining from using it for unnecessary articles of food and luxuries, you may be interested in something to make as a substitute for the ever popular fudge, and yet something, not merely to serve as a substitute, but to afford variety as well. Why not try stuffed dates? They may be prepared in various ways. First of all, wipe the dates carefully with a damp cloth; do not put them into water to wash them, for that makes them too wet and it is difficult to dry them. Remove the stones; then they are ready for stuffing. Peanuts may be used, if preferred, but most people like English walnuts better. Brazil nuts are delicious and almonds are also good. Some people like to stuff dates with cream cheese, and these are excellent served as a sweet or in a salad, though, if they are served as a salad, they are more easily managed if cut in slices. One hostess, at an afternoon knitting party, served dates stuffed with a filling made of cream cheese, mixed with chopped nuts. Put as much of the mixture as is needed in the date and then squeeze

To Keep the Cake from Burning

One housekeeper says that she always places a small tin pan of hot water in her oven, as she believes that the dampness it creates keeps her cake from burning. This is a good plan, too, when roasting meat, she finds.

Cleaning Jet Jewelry

Do you know how to clean jet jewelry? One woman, who had been given a beautiful old necklace and pendant of jet, wanted to clean and polish it up a little, but she was not sure just what she ought to do. A friend of hers recommended trying a little olive oil, rubbing it on very gently with one piece of chamois skin and then polishing it off with another. She tried that scheme and found that it worked very well indeed.

Save the Pieces of Soap

The household and toilet soap that we accept in so matter-of-fact, unthinking a manner today, is like many of our necessary commodities, of ancient lineage. In the Bible—the Old Testament—it is mentioned by different writers, but is usually spelled "sope." Antiquarians discovered, when they excavated Pompeii, that the inhabitants of that city not only used soap, but had a regular factory for its manufacture. Some of the soap they made there was found in an excellent state of preservation. Pliny comments in his writings on a material of this sort, made from a mixture of tallow and ashes of beech trees. According to him, they made both hard and soft soap in those days, but used it chiefly on their hair, to give it an effect of brilliance.

Soap might be defined as a soluble substance, compounded of fat or oil with either soda or potash. That of which soda is a component part is usually designated as hard soap, while that of which potash is one of its chief ingredients is of the soft variety. Olive oil, sweet almond oil, cottonseed oil, palm and coconut oils are among the principal fats used in soap making. The history of the industry shows that the French people manufactured soap with olive oil, in Marseilles, during the Thirteenth Century. England established her soap-making industry nearly a hundred years later. It did not flourish there extensively, however, until early in the Eighteenth Century, because of certain restrictive duties.

The transparent soap, which is so much liked today, is made by melting up what is known as "half-boiled" soap and adding to it alcohol, glycerin and a little cane sugar or glucose. All this is thoroughly mixed together, until a transparent mass of jelly results. It is then allowed to stand until the alcohol has evaporated, when it may be pressed and formed into cakes of the desired shapes and sizes.

The soap which we like so well, because it floats instead of sinking, as some varieties do so often, to inconvenient depths—and sometimes out of sight—is said to be made of a mixture of coconut oil, tallow, potash and soda. Another soap is made of olive oil, combined with soda, or a mixture of soda and potash, according to certain specific formulae to conform to a recognized standard; although there are today adulterated varieties, in which some other oil is substituted for that extracted from olives.

Many a housekeeper is accustomed to use soap tere bark, which is the powdered inner bark of a tree known botanically as Quillaja Saponaria, a native of Chile. This forms a good lather in water and is considered excellent for cleaning purposes. The bark of the China berry tree, so common in the southern part of the United States, is said to possess similar qualities.

The lover of country life, with long cross-country hikes and camping parties, is doubtless familiar with soapwort, a roadside plant which is often useful if there happens to be water in the vicinity, as both the leaves and the root may be used as a substitute for soap. This is often called Bouncing Bet, and has a dainty blossom.

It is an interesting fact, also, that soap has been accepted as legal tender in some countries, notably in some parts of Mexico.

Just at present, since the world is

How do you intend to plant your garden next spring—how arrange it? Do you intend to follow any preconceived color scheme, or to consider how flowers from your garden will fit in with the scheme of your rooms or table decorations?

Most gardens are planted by the neighbors, for Mrs. Jones gives cuttings from her rose bushes, Mrs. Smith contributes slips from her forsythia and spiraea, Mrs. Brown furnishes violet or lily-of-the-valley roots, Mrs. Green sends over a clematis vine, and Mrs. Black feels sure you would like a mixture of annual flower seeds, because anything is better than empty beds.

That is all quite kind and neighborly, but it defeats the main purpose of a garden, since the flowers used in the decoration of the house should be planted to harmonize with the interior color scheme of the house.

The writer has in mind a small house and garden, that wonderfully

asked to put an end to waste of all sorts, and to conserve not only food-stuffs but their separate ingredients, the conservation must go farther and embrace soap, as so many oils which have food values are used in their making. Many people will discover, when they begin to think the matter over seriously, that they really waste a good deal of soap which might be saved with ease, if only they would take the trouble to remember not to waste it.

One common way in which the housekeeper or cook in the kitchen wastes soap is by dropping a whole cake or a part of one into her hot dishwater and allowing it to remain in it, melting. That is sheer waste of the willful variety, according to the old proverb. For a few cents, she could buy a wire soap shaker in which she could put either a solid piece of soap, cut off of a bar, or the small odds and ends of bars which accumulate in any kitchen, unless the manager of that apartment has unusually wasteful and throws them out entirely. Let her shake this wire implement, with the piece or pieces of soap in it, in the hot water until a satisfactory lather is obtained and then hang it up on a hook or nail beside the sink, ready to use when needed again. If more small pieces of soap accumulate in kitchen and laundry than may be accommodated in the soap shaker, put them into a clean glass jar and pour hot water over them. Cover to keep the dust out and keep in a convenient spot. This mixture forms a sort of soap, a little of which put into the dish pan, will make a good lather with hot water. Another thing, do not use a solid soap dish. For one reason, it is too hard to keep tidy; for another, the melted soap which makes it untidy is usually wasted. Use some part of an open-work holder, which permits the air to reach all parts of the soap, and so dries it quickly.

The same admonition holds good in the case of toilet soap, as well. That should always be kept in some sort of an open-work container. Here, too, save the pieces, all the little odds and ends. In this case, they may be mixed with boiling water and poured into some pretty toilet bottle, a large-necked one, of course, or, perhaps better still, they may be put into small, neat muslin bags and used in the bath. It is not a bad idea to make several small bags for this purpose, using a rather coarse-meshed muslin, finishing them off neatly at the top and attaching to each a strip of washable ribbon, or tape, so that the contents may be tied in securely.

There is a good old saying that a penny saved is a penny earned. One might legitimately save a goodly number of pennies by saving the pieces of soap; for what is the use of buying more, when one has perfectly good, unused pieces in the house. It would seem the truest sort of economy to use what is in the house rather than to waste it.

Sour Milk Nut Cake

Cream a scant ½ cup of butter, add 1 cup sugar, a little spice, 1 egg well beaten, 1 cup sour milk with 1 teaspoon soda beaten into it, 1 tablespoon molasses, 2 cups flour, ½ cup seeded raisins and 6 cups nut meats broken in bits. Or one may leave out the spice, molasses and nuts, using, instead, 1 cup raisins for a plain raisin cake.

Wet the Chopping Bowl

It is said that if one wets the wooden chopping bowl thoroughly in cold water before putting meat to be chopped into it, the bowl will not be made greasy.

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A Garden to Match the House

illustrates this idea of planting to fit the house, both outside and inside. The color scheme of the rooms is in buff, orange, green, and brown. The walls are natural sand finish; the window shades are deep buff, but orange when the light shines through them; the curtains are ecru linen scrim; the woodwork and floors are the color of Paulonia wood—a soft gray-brown; and the rugs are green. In each room there is one note of brilliant blue—and this scheme obtains throughout the entire house—upstairs and down. Outside, the house is painted a dark gray, the color of old weathered wood, while the roof is moss green. There is no "trim," unless the yellow window shades are so considered.

On the house lattices and the porch columns were planted only yellow roses—Marechal Neil, Reve d'Or, Chromatella, yellow Bankshier and W. A. Richardson, which last, by the way, is a wonderful orange. The yellow and orange trumpet vines (Tecoma radicans) were also used on the lattices, thus carrying the color scheme of the house out through the windows into the garden.

Three things were carefully considered in planting the garden: first, the color scheme of blue and gold was definitely decided upon; second, the varieties of plants, when they would bloom and how well they would grow in our climate; and, third, but most important of all, how each flower would harmonize when cut for house decoration.

The sunny side of the garden was given over to the yellow flowers; the blue ones had the shadier side. Varieties were selected which would give bloom from early spring until late fall. Perennial sunflowers had a conspicuous place as did helianthus, coreopsis, gaillardia, rudbeckia, chrysanthemum—all in a number of varieties. In early spring narcissus, tulips, pansies and iris pumila gave the necessary abundance of yellow, for only varieties in that color were planted. Hemerocallis and Spanish iris filled a gap between early bulbs and summer flowering plants. Of course, there was a filling in of the beds with a miscellany of minor plants, but only those with yellow or orange flowers were used—oenothera, primula, asclepias, sternbergia, orange and vermillion amaryllis, and various annuals like zinnia, dimorphotheca, marigolds or calendula.

All artists or decorators know that, to heighten the intensity of any color, it is best done by accent and breaking it up into varying shades. So, here and there among the beds of yellow flowers, different shades of orange and bronze were planted, with an occasional accent of vermillion. In the midst of a bed of yellow coreopsis of the "harvest moon" variety, a clump of orange vermillion oriental poppy did "Bracteatum" out-screamed a futurist painter.

The blue side of the garden was treated in just the same way, only true blue flowers are so scarce that the delphiniums and salvia and plum-bago stood out as accents from the general mass of purple-blues or flowers frankly purple.

Very few of the blue flowers listed by catalogues are blue. They will run the whole scale from cobalt blue to purple that is over half red; yet florists calmly insist on calling them blue. Delphiniums are superbly blue, as are some of the perennial salvias. Anchusa Italica is a wonderful, deep forget-me-not blue, the plant growing six feet tall; but the real joy of blue

flowers is searching for them in catalogues and trying them out.

Iris occupied a large section of this garden, though in only a few Japanese varieties does it even approach blue. Acopitum, platycodon, campanula, perennials asters, scabiosa, amsonia, mercurialis and baptisia australis were some of the purples and near blues that made up the background for the aristocratic "cobalts" that are the scarcest color in all nature.

Nothing is more essential for effect in every garden than a liberal sprinkling of white flowers. Roses, peonies, lilies and a great variety of plants can be chosen to suit both individual taste and to bloom at almost any season.

The effect of this blue and gold garden was out of all proportion to its size, on account of the massing of color. It supported the color scheme of the house in a remarkable way and mystified the neighbors.

"It does seem funny that a house with no 'trim' shouldn't look worse," they said, never realizing that the garden was the "trim."

The vermillion flowers were never cut for indoors; they were planted solely for the accent they gave the garden, but everything else was harmonious and lovely when brought inside. Orange-buff roses like Hillingdon, Sunburst or Wellington, in a copper vase against sand walls, or soft gray-brown woodwork, seemed more beautiful than even roses had any right to be. Long sprays of the perennial sunflower's star-like blossoms (Helianthus maximiliani), in a big brown floor jar, were distinguished looking, as were yellow and orange zinnias, when placed in such harmonious surroundings.

With the warm color scheme of the rooms, a bunch of blue delphiniums on the library table was simply a joy. Two or three Japanese iris, standing upright in a flat green bowl, seen against the orange glow of a half drawn shade, made you understand why the Japanese so often use gold backgrounds.

All this by way of suggestion! But remember, as you read over the spring catalogue this month, and look wistfully through the window at the snow-covered ground, that, when you come to plant your garden next April, there will be an opportunity for art as great—in fact, much greater, than if you held a palette in your left hand, instead of seeds, and a brush in your right hand, instead of a spade.

To Keep the Silver Bright

One housekeeper has discovered that, if she adds a few drops of ammonia to the hot soap suds in which she washes her silver, it will not get tarnished nearly so soon as it did before she began to add the ammonia; thus she is not obliged to give it a regular cleaning or polishing nearly so often as formerly. Another has found that, by rubbing hers every day with soft tissue paper, it keeps clean much longer than it did before she inaugurated that custom.

When Shoes Are Wet

When you come into the house with wet shoes, do you cast them aside carelessly? Fit a pair of shoe trees into them and set them in a good, warm spot to dry. That is the proper thing to do. But be sure that you do not put them in a very hot place, for wet leather which is exposed to much heat frequently cracks. If for any reason you have no shoe trees at hand, try stuffing the shoes with papers to keep them in shape.

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IN THE LIBRARIES

Vivid with the joy of having touched the lives of others to their betterment, and rich with experience, is the little book called "Exploring the Neighborhood," which repeats in print the story told by Miss Frank, librarian of the New York Public Library, before the New York Library Association at its last meeting.

Her library parish covers 40 city blocks, and has 66,629 inhabitants, one-half of whom are foreigners. The means by which Miss Frank and her staff learned of their conditions and needs, and the ingenious and patient methods to meet them, compose an admirable page in the history of library endeavor. The pamphlet is issued by the Immigrant Publication Society.

To the librarians of New Hampshire, Grace Blanchard, director for the State of Library Publicity under the Federal Food Administration, gives some very homely advice: "Let those of us who despair of leading readers from Mary J. to Oliver Wendell turn our energies from trying to improve diet to bettering actual meals. Persons who cannot be made intellectual may be made thrifty, and one is as laudable as the other, in this world crisis. Just as a growing boy perishes rather than be thought 'going the pace,' the United States may have felt it was rather smart to be an extravagant nation; but the war is going to change that standard, among hundreds of others; and in the near future, to be called wasters will not seem funny, but foolish."

"Do not shrink from confiding to a borrower, as you change her book, that you do not any longer eat both marmalade and butter on your toast. Speak of the ways the Government is halting and food commission's recipes have helped you; and what you now notice the mothers of this generation to try as an experiment may be done by the daughters of the next generation as a matter of course; and quite universally, for example, the tender, leafy bits of celery will be boiled to make a dish of greens, and fruit juices added to carrots to make a marmalade."

"Above all, as you carry out the recommendations of the best Government you know, do not look or feel distressed. Honestly, weren't you rather thinking your life had got into a rut and your professional routine become merely marking time? Here is a call to fresh fields, even in library work."

Among the most traveled of the loan collections owned and kept in circulation by the American Library Association, is the one composed of high school library scrap books, intended to afford ocular demonstration of what a Twentieth Century high school library ought to be. The exhibit first appeared at the meeting of the American Library Association in Washington, in 1914. It then consisted of two scrap books, one illustrating the high school libraries of Cleveland, the other the Girls' High School of Brooklyn, New York. In 1916, the collection, by that time much augmented, was on exhibition at the meeting of the American Library Association at Asbury Park, and formed a part of the high-school exhibit of the National Education Association in New York City. It also had a place in the summer school of Columbia University, occupying a room in the Horace Mann School, where teachers from all over the country studied it and made notes which were to be the foundation of improved library-school methods. From there it went to Texas and West Virginia, and has seldom been at rest since. And so judicious has been the packing, in a metal trunk, and so careful the usage of borrowers, that most of the books are reported to be in good condition for further service.

This year the collection was strengthened by a scrap book from the Albany High School Library, one of the oldest in the country, and the first to demand that its librarian should be a college graduate and the graduate of a library school.

A general model approved for the making of the book calls for a plan of the room, or rooms, in which the library is housed, with any other library rooms in the same building or reading rooms, which are akin in purpose; data regarding the use made of the library by other departments of the school; a survey of the reading lists provided, and topics of research; a résumé of the general administration of the library, as to rules, statistics of attendance, blanks and forms, and anything under this head which might be helpfully suggestive to other librarians; data as to the use of the library as a social center, for reading clubs, study clubs, or community gatherings; and data regarding the relations of the school library with the public library.

At the St. Louis conference, the results accomplished by this collection were summed up by Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School of Brooklyn, as follows:

The leaders in educational work in states where the scrap books were exhibited at state educational meetings have had a vision of what a center of influence the right kind of a library may be in a high school.

School superintendents, principals, school architects and boards of education have found suggestions for planning and equipping high-school library rooms in new buildings in process of building or to be planned in the near future, also for remodeling old high-school library rooms.

Boards of education and high-school principals have received suggestions as to what ought to be demanded of a city in the way of annual appropriations for the maintenance of the high-school libraries.

Teachers of all subjects have found the scrap books suggestive of ways in which they may use their own libraries to better advantage. They have learned what they ought to demand of the school board, in the way of library equipment who are just beginning work in a high-school library have found the exhibit most helpful in deciding upon library rules, printed blanks and forms, methods of work, etc. They have also been given a vision of the large possibilities in their new work aside from the purely technical duties of the librarian.

High school librarians throughout the country are urged to make and contribute books illustrative of their work, in order that the collection may be entirely representative, and be so enlarged that educational gatherings north and south, east and west, may be served simultaneously, and the journeys taken by each division of the visiting books be shortened.

ALLIANCE TO SECURE TRADE EFFICIENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Toward the end of last year the National Alliance of Employers and Employed was established with the object of improving relations between employers and workers. The alliance aims at promoting active cooperation between the two parties dealing with industrial questions. Another of its objects is to encourage efficiency in industry, and to secure the welfare of the workers. It also aims at helping to facilitate the reinstatement of men into civil employment at the end of the war.

During the months that have intervened since the inception of the alliance it has met with considerable support, and at a recent meeting held in London, at which leading employers and representatives of trade unions were present, a definite constitution and program was adopted. The constitution provides for an equal share in the executive responsibilities of the alliance by both employers and employees; also for equal financial and personal support. Any person in sympathy with the objects of the alliance is eligible to become a subscribing member, at a rate low enough to bring within reach of all.

The program is as follows:

1. The establishment of a living wage.
2. Regulation of hours of labor.
3. Adequate wages for women, and equal rates with men if work, skill and output are equal.
4. Satisfactory housing accommodation for workers.
5. Improved workshop conditions.
6. Opportunities for workpeople to obtain a technical and practical knowledge of their trade.
7. Establishment of joint committees in works to consider the interests of the industry.
8. Maximum output, every worker to receive full remuneration for maximum capacity of work.
9. Endeavors to keep workpeople employed during periods of slack trade.
10. Encouragement of associations of employers and employees.
11. National and local efforts to insure to every child an opportunity of obtaining a liberal education and technical training.

At the meeting, Mr. Huth Jackson, chairman of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, stated, in regard to the advisory committees which are to be attached to the employment exchanges in connection with the demobilization scheme, that the Minister of Labor had authorized him to say that these committees are to have certain definite administrative functions relative to demobilization. The whole-hearted cooperation of all classes, Mr. Jackson said, was essential, if the productive capacity of the country was to be maintained at its fullest extent. Strict economy of production could be attained without reducing wages. High wages, he said, had come to stay, and in his opinion the workers were entitled to them and to better conditions all round. They must have shorter hours, better housing accommodation, and better education. The workpeople must be encouraged to take a keen interest in the success of the works, and they must be prepared to give a full day's work for a full day's pay, and to help the management to secure the largest possible output at the lowest price.

APPEAL TO ITALIAN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—The Regional Committee for Industrial Mobilization in Lombardy has addressed the following manifesto to all the industrial establishments in that region:

"This Committee has followed with liveliest satisfaction the manifestation of faith and patriotism made by the working-classes in this region with the intention of affirming their purpose of resistance in the defense of the mother-country and of coming to the assistance of their brothers in Friuli who have been obliged to leave their homes. Working men and working women! This plibiscite showing your purpose at the crisis through which the country is passing is worthy of you and is an answer and a warning to the enemy who thought he could make our hearts tremble and induce us to accept a shameful peace. He will learn that the working classes have only one virile purpose and that is to be firm and united in giving their work with redoubled enthusiasm for the sake of the safety and glory of the country. General Dallio will have sent out his moving appeal in vain to you, who, like the soldiers, are preparing that victory towards which their energies with a firm confidence which cannot be shaken." The operatives in the different factories, and groups of workers in various trades and callings, still continue to pass numerous patriotic resolutions, and to make collections for the benefit of the refugees from the invaded districts.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lord Rothermere, who has recently been appointed British Air Minister, is a brother of Viscount Northcliffe, who was recently offered the post but refused it. Lord Rothermere, as every one knows, like his brother, is a newspaper proprietor both in London and in the north of England, and has added considerable journalistic enterprise to his great business capacity.

When he became the owner of the Leeds Mercury, one of the oldest newspapers in the country, he quickly converted it into a halfpenny news-picture paper, which did much to enhance its popularity. He also did a great deal, in conjunction with Viscount Northcliffe, in building up the Amalgamated Press, and by his organizing and financial ability very ably supplemented the initiation of his brother. He was also associated with Viscount Northcliffe in the establishment of a huge papermaking concern in Newfoundland, and at the same time they also set up large paper mills at Gravesend, where much of the paper used for The Times was manufactured. Among Lord Rothermere's other activities may be mentioned the endowment of the King Edward VII Chair of English Literature at Cambridge University, and the success of the Union Jack Club is due in no small measure to his assistance and support. Lord Rothermere was responsible to a large extent in slinging up the army clothing scandals, and in October, 1916, he was appointed Director-General of the Royal Army Clothing Department.

William Henry Fleming of Augusta, Ga., who is now making it his business to defeat Senator Hardwick of that State, in his effort to return to Congress, is not a candidate for the place. His opposition is on the ground of the anti-administration and anti-war record of the present Senator, which is contrary to the attitude of the people of the State. Mr. Fleming is a former educator turned lawyer, whose rank at the bar is high and whose independence as a political thinker and citizen of the South is traditional, and due in part to the fearlessness he showed while in Congress from 1897 to 1903, when he took positions far from popular at the time. He has written ably on the tariff policy of the United States, on the future of the Negro in the South and in the nation, and on civil service reform. His disinterestedness is an element of his acts and words that gives anything he may say about men and measures unusual weight, and his entrance in this senatorial fight will go far to make the verdict favorable to President Wilson and the country at large.

The Rev. James E. Gregg of Pittsfield, Mass., has been appointed principal of the renowned school for Indians and Negroes at Hampton, Va., which Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong founded, and where Booker T. Washington was trained for his remarkable career as leader of his people. General Armstrong's immediate successor in the post was the Rev. H. B. Frisell, a Congregational clergyman, and Mr. Gregg is of the same persuasion and training. He is the son of a veteran leader of the Congregational denomination; was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated with high honors, and at the Yale Divinity School. The first three years following graduation from the theological seminary he taught school at St. George's, Newport, R. I., and then accepted a call to the Congregational churches, first in Pittsfield, in Lowell, and again in Pittsfield, where he has come to be a leader in all the progressive movements of Western Massachusetts.

George Wylie Paul Hunt, by a unanimous decree of the Supreme Court of Arizona, has been declared legally elected Governor of the State at the election held in 1916, thus reversing the order of a lower court, which had backed the title of Thomas E. Campbell, who has been acting as Governor for a year. Governor Hunt is a Missourian who comparatively early in life invaded the region over which he has since governed, and for a time roamed its plains as a ranch owner and cattle raiser. Then he turned to store-keeping, became well-to-do, organized and managed a large trading company at Globe, and in the course of time was sent to the lower house of the Territorial Assembly. Then followed several terms in the upper house, where he became an important personage, and was elected president. When the convention sat in 1910 to draft a Constitution for the state-to-be he was a prominent member; and a year later he was elected first Governor of the new State and held the post until the 1st of January last, when he was nominally set aside, only to be reinstated at this late date. To the nation he has been best known by his advanced theories in connection with penology and the very evident desire he has to make state government in Arizona aid social justice as far as possible.

Christian Lantz of Salem, Mass., who is in Halifax aiding citizens of that city in their restoration of normal conditions, has a fine reputation in Massachusetts as a city renovator and builder. This rests on his record in the city of Salem following the fire which swept that city. He then was acting as general secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., where he made apparent his unusual ability and organizer. As the plans for restoration of Salem evolved he was seen to be pre-eminently fitted for the supervisory work of a permanent character, and so acted under authority from Governor Walsh. He has since been president of the Salem Park Commission, and is gradually working into wider service for the State of Massachusetts on its good-will, altruistic side of governmental activity. He goes to Halifax to stay until the expert knowledge he has at his disposal is fully utilized and until the local authorities release him for resumption of his work in Massachusetts. Mr. Lantz began his Y. M. C. A. secretarial career in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and comes from one of the old so-called Pennsylvania "Dutch" families.

WORK OF NOUVELLE SOCIÉTÉ HELVÉTIQUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Attention has already been drawn by The Christian Science Monitor to the existence, in Switzerland, of a national patriotic movement known as the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, and in view of the growth of that society in influence as a national factor with both the people and the Government of the Helvetic Republic, it may not be amiss to state briefly some of its aims and activities. At the beginning of the world conflict Switzerland was very much divided on the issues of the war. This division, however, was of short duration, for soon a strong reaction set in, with the result that the various parts of the republic speaking different tongues reunited under the common ground of the inviolability of Switzerland's integrity and neutrality. Indeed, the period can be called one of national regeneration, and the process is still going on. This reaction was due, to a large extent, to the influence and activity of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique.

Now in order to exert such an influence, a movement must first reach the people, and then educate them. The Nouvelle Société Helvétique has been successful in the work of educating the people historically, economically and socially. It has undertaken to furnish the reading material for the Sunday supplements of the Swiss dailies. For many years the Sunday supplements of the daily papers of German-speaking Switzerland (the press of the French-speaking section has no Sunday supplements) were "made in Germany," and contained German stories and illustrations at best mediocre. These supplements now are Swiss in character, interesting and educational. The weekly circulation has come as high as 350,000. The society maintains also a weekly magazine entitled "Schweizerhölle," and has established its own press bureau, the chief object of which is to furnish the smaller papers with good articles. An important branch of the educational activities of the society, lectures by experts on all kinds of subjects are given throughout the country.

Incidental to the work of enlightening the people of Switzerland is the counteracting of the foreign influence, social and economic, which has made itself felt very strongly the last decade or so. There are cities, such as Basel, Zürich, Geneva, Lugano, where the foreign population reaches to between 40 and 50 per cent. This "question of foreigners" is one that has long baffled the federal authorities. The Nouvelle Société Helvétique has now taken up this problem, and collaborating with the Government, will endeavor to solve it. The foreign influence in the field of business, especially on the part of Germany, has become notoriously pernicious, but here, too, the society is awake to the danger, and through it the Government has been able to enlist the help of the foremost experts on this question. In this connection it may be said that the Gottard convention with Germany has been a great eye-opener to the Swiss people.

The Nouvelle Société Helvétique is also responsible for the holding, in Zürich, of the "semaine tessinoise," and more recently, the "semaine suisse." It takes an active part in educational questions, army questions, in short, in everything pertaining to the common weal.

Nationalism is, unquestionably, the fundamental idea of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, but it is of the broad and liberal, not of the narrow, aggressive type. Its influence is already reaching beyond the national boundaries. The Swiss colonies in London, Paris, Barcelona, and Buenos Aires have formed branches of the society, the chief object of these branches being, on the one side, to cause their members to assimilate, through lectures, meetings, outings and associations, the best these countries have to offer, and, in return, help their hosts to a true appreciation of Switzerland, its ideals, institutions and politics.

It is evident that an organization of this description must rest entirely on a democratic basis. It is non-sectarian and non-partisan. At the start, it was largely made up of the Swiss intellectuals, but as its influence grows it becomes more and more a peoples' organization, all sections of the population, professors, business men, workers, peasants, and so forth, being represented. The question of admitting women is under consideration.

The Nouvelle Société Helvétique furnishes the people an opportunity of assisting constructively, on non-partisan lines, in the affairs of the nation. Its establishment is a sign of the times, a high expression of the democratic spirit.

TRIBUNAL ON WOMEN'S WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Special Arbitration Tribunal on Women's Wages has been reconstituted by the Ministry of Munitions on account of the increasing volume and importance of its work. Questions regarding rates of wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment for women and girls engaged on munition work are brought before this tribunal, which also advises the minister, when called upon by him, as to the directions he should give in matters upon which it arbitrates. The Hon. Alexander Shaw, M. P., has accepted the post of chairman of the tribunal, which is composed of the following members: Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. C. Kendrick, Mr. A. Clegg, Mr. C. Ryder, Miss S. Lawrence, Mrs. Streatfield and F. C. Button (advisory).

BY OTHER EDITORS

Congress Investigation

TOLEDO BLADE.—If there was any disposition in Washington to persuade Congress to go slow in the matter of investigations it has now taken cover. It has become apparent that this is the thing which Congress is determined upon above everything else and there is no more stopping it than there is the possibility of turning back a Mississippi flood. Only people in the capital are in position to say whether or not there is warrant for all this passionate resolution to parade the war preparations before a dozen or so of critical committees. Our own information is meager. For months there has oozed out of Washington a flow of reports with inferences of graft and scandal, reports that were impossible to verify, in the form they came, criminal to publish. The press has kept in mind that Washington is the greatest manufacturing center of gossip in the world. It has remembered that spreading gossip is just now a thing which pro-German interests are industriously engaged in doing. When the tales have appeared to come from congressional sources they have been discounted by the fact that Congress is always jealous of its prominence and that in these days there are several institutions which overshadow our legislative bodies. We had hoped it would seem to Congress, as it did to many citizens, that the rumors were bred of excited imaginations. It is plain it has not. Congress takes the whys and wherefores seriously. The country then should do so. It should further demand that the investigations be thorough, that if there has been crime it must be rigorously punished, that if incompetence is proved, the administrative departments must go through a course of house cleaning.

Labor Outlook

NEW YORK POST.—Labor is engaged in finding a solution of those economic problems which underlie, in a remote way, the world war, and upon the solution of which may depend the attainment of a really permanent peace. At the famous Leeds Conference, and more recently in a document entitled "Peace Demands of the International Federation of Trade Unions," published by the American Federationist, proposals were made which look toward wiping out some of the injustices in international labor conditions, with a view to putting labor, all over the world, on a fairly equal footing so far as certain elementary things are concerned. The unfair competition of countries that do not insist on decent standards for labor with those that do, is to be abolished, and thus one of the most fertile causes for international friction. Leaders of industry and commerce ought similarly to turn their attention to the question of establishing international trade on such a basis that, after the war, trade rivalry will no longer be colored by national prejudice, and so become even a remote pretext for war.

What Waste Costs

PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—The waste of 500,000 pounds of paper a week, Canadian authorities estimated, entailed the cutting of at least 2000 trees a week. Every ton of old paper recovered means a saving of eight trees of mature growth. The saving of woolen rags for the manufacture of shoddy saves land for crops which otherwise would be required for the raising of sheep. Men, money and material—capital and labor—are conserved every time a bit of material is re-employed which formerly was destroyed.

EFFECT OF WAR ON POLAND'S RESOURCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—If the proposed union of Congress or Russian Poland with Galicia should finally be carried out, the new kingdom would have a territory of more than 200,000 square kilometers with about 20,000,000 inhabitants.

Like Galicia, Congress Poland is chiefly an agricultural country. Having to suffer from the competition of cheaper producing areas in the interior of Russia, the condition of Polish agriculturists for several years has been steadily growing worse. As a consequence of this, the home production of foodstuffs no longer suffices to cover the needs of the population. In the Russian Empire official statistics are always years behind in publication, and the latest available data of the production in Poland is for the year 1910. The harvest of that year included 2,640,000 tons of rye, 1,010,000 tons of oats, 600,000 tons of wheat, 7,060,000 tons of potatoes, and 1,010,000 tons of sugar beet. A much greater production of wheat than Poland. The backward movement of Polish agriculture is partly connected with the small yield per acre which in the neighboring Posen, is half as much again, although Poland has a much better soil. With a more intensive system of cultivation, there is no doubt that Poland would not merely be in a position to supply the agricultural needs of her own population, but would also, as at one time was the case, be able to export a considerable surplus.

In the three decades preceding the war, Polish industry made remarkable progress. The number of factories had grown from 8350 in 1880 to 11,000 in 1910; the number of workers from 90,000 to 400,000; and the value of the production from 108,000,000 rubles to 860,000,000. The leading industries are textiles, mining, and petroleum. In Galicia 9 per cent of

NEW HAVEN ROAD PLANS BIG YARD

Area 800 Feet Wide and Two Miles Long to Be Developed Outside of Providence, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Announcement is made by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad that it plans the construction of a train and classification yard here, with a capacity of 4000 cars, which will do much to improve its service. The yard will extend from Woodlawn Station, in the city of Pawtucket, to a point south of Branch Avenue, in the city of Providence, a distance of two miles. It will be 800 feet wide. The total expenditure will be about \$1,750,000.

As much of the yard as the traffic now demands will be carried to completion, and space will be left for adding as traffic grows. It is to be of the hump type, similar to the yard now being installed at Cedar Hill, Connecticut. The receiving tracks will be located at the Pawtucket end. From them the cars will be classified over a hump by gravity into four separate classification and departure yards. Here the trains will be inspected and cabooses attached, and the trains then sent on their way.

It will be necessary for the company to make some changes in several streets near the yard, arrangements for which have been made with the city authorities, and to build two viaducts. During the past year the company has spent about \$300,000 on improvements at its engine houses here, and says it is now in condition to meet increased freight and passenger business for the near future.

According to the company's announcement, when its contemplated improvements at Providence and elsewhere are completed, its capacity for handling business will be considerably increased and it will be better able to handle whatever business New England requires.

USE OF SOLDIERS TO TRAP MEN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Severely criticizing officers—civilian and military—who deftly lay traps and entice soldiers into the purchase of liquor just for the sake of making an arrest of some civilian on a charge of selling liquor to a soldier, Judge W. R. Smith of the United States District Court declared that he opposed such methods and would oppose convictions on such evidence. Evidence offered in Judge Smith's court showed that officers used soldiers as tools and by repeated efforts and persuasions induced certain white men to sell them liquor.

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ATTACK ON GERMAN SEA POWER URGED

Rear Admiral Fiske Believes Allied Air Forces Can Be Developed to Bring About Destruction of Concentrated Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., in a letter to Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, urges that club to use its influence in bringing enough pressure to bear on official circles to force an aerial attack on Germany's naval fleet, which is now concentrated in the region of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. Admiral Fiske points out that the navy is the weakest of Germany's three "forces," which are made up of her economic establishment, military establishment and naval establishment. These three forces, Admiral Fiske observes, are joined together, but are mutually independent. "Germany's entire fleet," writes Admiral Fiske, "is concentrated in the region of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. All her naval eggs are in one basket, and those eggs are vitally essential to her existence as a nation. It is my profound conviction that we can reach these eggs by torpedoplane and air-bomb attacks, if we prepare and deliver them on a scale sufficient to make it a matter of time before the latest decisive battles of the world, and take the final necessary step to victory with the minimum expenditure of money and time and human life."

After explaining the importance of naval battles and the part they have played in other wars, and the decisiveness with which these battles have been decided and the ultimate effect upon the final results of the war, Admiral Fiske writes:

"If the only way to win this war is to fight a long succession of enormous land battles, then we must fight them; but it may be advantageous to see if an alternative method less drastic but equally decisive, can be devised. This seems worth thinking about, especially if we actually realize that the most decisive battles of history were not the most bloody; that some of them, like the Battle of Santiago and the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack were comparatively bloodless, and that the Battle of Manila did not cost a single human life on the American side."

"Nothing this, does it not occur to us at once that Germany's weakest point is her navy, that it is vital to, and that, therefore, we should make a strong attack upon it? Her naval power is now protected behind vast mine fields, just as the garrison of a fort in the olden days was protected behind the thick walls of the fort. But the walls of the fort, when they could not be broken through, were climbed over by scaling ladders; and the German mine fields can likewise be flown over by aeroplanes."

"Some of the aeroplanes may be seaplanes that rise from the North Sea waters, manned by navy men; while others may spring directly from the land, manned by army men. Coincidentally with these attacks, great divisions of army warplanes may attack the enemy's bridges, munition depots and railroads behind his trenches in France, and thus prevent him from concentrating his aerial forces in defense of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven."

"It may be objected that the adoption of this plan would involve attaching undue importance to a new mechanical appliance. In answer, it may be pointed out that all weapons are mechanical appliances, and that some of the greatest successes have been gained by utilizing new mechanical appliances. In fact, the principal factors in whatever successes the Germans have obtained have been the new mortar with which they have battered in the tops of the Belgian forts, their novel appliances for trench fighting and their unexpectedly sufficient submarines."

"It also may be pointed out that the aeroplane has established itself as a mechanical appliance of great reliability, that it can carry large destructive forces to strategic points more quickly than any other appliances can, that a squadron of Caproni airplanes recently made a flight of 875 miles without stopping, that the distance from England to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven is from 375 miles and 275 respectively and that the distances to these places from the Northeastern France are only 30 miles greater."

"It may be at the present moment that there are no aeroplanes able to carry full-sized torpedoes from England to Kiel, discharge the torpedoes and return to England, but there are aeroplanes in existence that fall short of such an ability by only a small percentage. Certainly, therefore, if no such aeroplanes do exist, they can be made to exist, and I am informed that they can be by one of the most competent aeronautical engineers in the world."

"Strategy decides what is to be done. It has two assistants for doing afterward the things decided on; one is tactics, which actually fights each battle; the other assistant is logistics, which provides the weapons, ammunition, ships, men, transportation, equipments, food and money."

"A regular formula for use in solving strategic problems was invented and developed by the German General Staff some years ago, and it has been adopted by the armies and navies of the world. The problem is divided into four parts:

"The mission, that is, the thing that ought to be done. The difficulties in the way, such as the forces of the enemy and efforts he will probably make. Our means of accomplishing the mission and overcoming the forces of the enemy. The decision."

"If we try to use this formula in

the present war, we see at once that the 'mission' is plain. It is to whip Germany."

"When we come to the second part, we see that we may divide the forces of our enemy into three parts: Germany's economic establishment, Germany's military establishment, and Germany's naval establishment. These three establishments support the Government of Germany, just as three legs support a stool. They are joined together and are mutually dependent, as are the legs of a stool, but if any one is broken, the Government must fall down."

"If Germany's economic establishment is broken down, Germany cannot support the army and navy, and, therefore, will have to give up; if her military establishment is broken down, the Allies can march to Berlin, and compel Germany to give up; if her naval establishment is broken down, the Allies can form an impassable blockade around Germany, which will shut off every means of communication with the outside world, even the means of submarines, and compel Germany to give up."

"Going to the third part of the problem, our facilities for accomplishing our mission against the opposing forces of Germany, we see that our means, our facilities, are the army and navy, backed by the enormous material resources of the United States. Naturally our army would work with the allied armies, and our navy with the allied navies."

"Coming to the fourth part, the decision, we see that it amounts to deciding what we, or rather the Allies, are to do with our army and navy against the German army and navy, and also what the other resources of the Allies can do against Germany's economic establishment. History shows that in time of war the best way to destroy the economic establishment of an enemy is to use the destructive appliances of the army and navy, which were designed and developed for that purpose. Such measures as embargo are extremely efficacious; but during actual war they have always been auxiliary to strategic measures."

"In order to make a wise decision as to what are the necessary steps to fulfill the mission, let us consult our only guide for the future, which is the history of the past. If we do this, we find that our question is very old indeed, and that it has been answered many times. The answer has always been 'Battles; decisive battles.'"

"Much hope is felt by the Allies now because of the apparent loss of effectiveness of the submarine attacks. Whether or not the submarine has been beaten, let us realize that the submarine is only one of many naval weapons, and that naval strategy recognizes the fact exists as a fighting force, so long as it remains what we call a 'fleet in being.' It constitutes a continuing menace, from which an attack of some kind may be expected at any time. For this reason, no mere subsidence of submarine activities should blind us to the desirability of sinking or disabling the German fleet."

STRIKE OF IRON WORKERS CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A strike involving about 12,000 men in the iron trades of the San Francisco Bay region has been called for today by the San Francisco Iron Trades Council, unless the employers, as represented by the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen Association, grant the 10 per cent advance in wages demanded. No government work is affected, according to the union officials, the demand for the 10 per cent increase applying only to non-government work that did not receive the 10 per cent increase granted by the United States Wage Adjustment Board on Nov. 3.

The employers say that the 10 per cent increase given by the Emergency Fleet Corporation was for the purpose of stimulating shipbuilding by attracting workmen to that industry, and that a similar advance should not, therefore, now be made in other lines of work.

In reply to the assertion that government aeroplane work will be affected by the strike, the union officials say that only one aircraft plant is involved and that that is now closed and will not reopen until Jan. 2. Forty-three shops in the San Francisco Bay region have agreed to the advance and will not be affected if the strike takes place, say the union leaders.

MEXICAN SERVICE BADGES TO BE GIVEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is stated here that every one of the 140,000 national guardsmen who took part in the mobilization on the Mexican border last year will be eligible for the "Mexican Service Badge" authorized by the War Department, with the approval of the President.

The badge is to be given also to every officer and man who took part in the Vera Cruz expedition either afloat or ashore, in the punitive expedition headed by General Pershing, in the smaller movements across the border since the return of that force and to those who have served as members of the border patrol between April, 1911, and February, 1917.

The badge is of bronze, one and one-quarter inches in diameter. On the obverse is a reproduction of the Mexican "yuca" plant in bloom against a background of mountains. In the upper half are the words "Mexican Service" and in the lower "1911-1917." It is to be suspended from a brass bar by a silken ribbon composed of a green stripe, a band of yellow, one of blue and a second green stripe.

ECONOMY IS AIM OF CONSOLIDATION

Further Steps for Reorganization of State Boards and Commissions Are Expected in Massachusetts Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Further steps are expected to be taken in the 1918 session of the Massachusetts Legislature toward consolidation of some of the numerous state boards and commissions which have been organized from time to time. In some quarters it is anticipated that Governor McCall will make some recommendations of this character in his inaugural address to be delivered next month.

War conditions are declared to make it imperative that every unnecessary expense be eliminated during the coming year. The operation of the federal war taxes is certain to be felt by every one to a considerable degree, and it is believed that every effort should be made to keep the state tax down to as low a point as possible, with an eye single to providing sufficient funds to enable the State to do its full share toward winning the war. A plea is made in many quarters that expenditures for 1918 be confined generally to essentials.

The Governor has been for several years an active exponent of reorganizing and merging the state boards and commissions wherever possible, in order to bring about greater efficiency in the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and thereby reduce the state tax, which has been largely increased in recent years. He has expressed a conviction that reorganization can be accomplished in numerous instances without impairing the effectiveness of the commissions.

It is reported that the various boards and commissions having to do with labor are in line for consolidation. The chief labor boards are the Minimum Wage Commission, the Board of Labor and Industries and the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

In protesting against reorganization of these boards the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, has sent a communication to the Governor, which follows:

"It has been reported that Your Excellency is considering again recommending in your inaugural that various state boards and commissions shall be consolidated, and special mention is made of labor boards. On behalf of organized labor of the Commonwealth, we desire to protest against any such consolidation and also against the constantly recurring agitation in that end. Each of these boards was instituted for a specific purpose after long, costly and laborious effort, and each is doing its work in a creditable manner. The amount of overlapping is so small as to be negligible. To consolidate them would be an attempt to unite widely different functions under one administration and it would be regarded by organized labor as a distinctly backward and unfriendly step."

It is argued that the many strikes which have threatened the war industries in Massachusetts make the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration especially important and necessitate its remaining intact, notwithstanding the important rôle of labor mediator being played by the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee. The term of the board, expires in 1918, while John F. Tobin of Quincy, a member of the Board of Labor and Industries, comes up next year for reappointment.

Two other boards mentioned for consolidation are the public service and the gas and electric light commissions. The terms of Alonzo R. Weed of Newton, the chairman of the gas board, and that of Frederick J. Macleod of Cambridge, chairman of the service board, both expire in 1918.

Although Governor McCall recommended to the 1917 Legislature that further steps be taken to obtain higher efficiency among the boards, no action was taken, the joint special committee on commissions reporting no legislation necessary. An attempt of Representative Martin Hays of Boston to create a joint recess committee to investigate and report on the situation was rejected on recommendation of the committee on rules. The joint committee on commissions, furthermore, recommended reference to the 1918 Legislature of recommendations relating to consolidations made by the special recess committee on workmen's compensation insurance rates.

In urging action upon the 1917 Legislature, Governor McCall pointed out that great financial savings had resulted from the consolidation of the Boston Port Directors and the State Harbor and Land Commission in 1916. A saving of 40 per cent of the expenditures of the consolidated board, known as the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands, was estimated by the Governor.

PROMINENT JAPANESE PROFESSORS VIEW WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two prominent Japanese professors have expressed themselves with frankness in a special recent issue of Commercial Japan (Jitsugyo-on-Nihon) regarding matters that affect Japan and the war, but no less Japan's relationships to the United States and the United Kingdom and Germany. One

of these professors, Dr. Kazutami Ukita, a specialist on sociology and history in Waseda University, and the following extract from his views is strikingly significant:

"The problem of the war is not limited to simply bringing about peace, but goes far into the future of the new relations of the world powers. I can imagine no conflict that could bring about such significant and constructive thought along the lines of world reconstruction, as the present terrible world war. People are now treating plans for world federation as practical subjects."

"As an illustration of this, let us compare the thoughts of international leaders 100 years ago with those of today. The main concern at the Vienna Conference of 100 years ago was how to regulate the balance of power in Europe so that peace would be assured. The democratic spirit was entirely lacking. Europe at that time thought it was the whole world as far as political power was concerned. They did not understand the spirit and significance of the new world. The representative of the nations had no concern about the people, but looked upon a country merely as the Government."

"But, today, statesmen are discovering what is the real nation and world organization for common human interests is no longer a dream but a practical problem. This was partly brought about by the innovations of quick methods of transportation and communication. While it is impossible to predict the result of the war, the development of even quicker methods of transportation will be inevitable, and the world will become one economic organization."

"Present international thought, caused by the war may not last long after peace is declared, yet it will remain further advanced than before the present war. While the nations will remain politically independent, there will be an economic union. For a short time after the war nations will endeavor to be economically independent, but this will be only temporary."

"We can see the future by looking into the past, as history repeats itself. Europe enjoyed a long period of peace after the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. So, after the present war there will be a time of peace, but a time more marked than before by practical plans for permanent peace. In the same way, economic union can be predicted. Take, for example, the universal postal union which came into effect in the last century. This has brought the world together in the matter of a common means of communication. Such unions might be made in languages, religions, customs and so forth, bringing the world into one organization without at all altering the independence and interests of the individual nations."

"In order to realize this world organization we must stand above racial, religious and political antipathy. In conclusion, the time has already come when the world should stand together in one body—one brotherhood. Economically it is united. No country can stand long by itself. Even the wealthiest country in the world is dependent on others. The Japan-America-China problem will be easily settled. These three countries are neighbors, and if they exclude one another, it will be to their own disadvantage."

"Liberty, equality and humanity will not be easily realized politically, but economically they are already here."

Regarding Japan's position after the war, Dr. Sakue Takahashi, professor of international law at the Imperial University of Tokyo, speaks as follows in the Commercial Japan:

"One of the important problems to be settled when peace is made, is that of the disposal of German territory in the Pacific Ocean. Japan should look out for her own interests and see that she gets a fair deal in the settlement that is to come. Former President Roosevelt made a correct statement when he said that Japan and England should hold these German possessions in the South Sea, which have been taken during the war."

"Japan declared war on Germany because of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and she has kept the peace of the Orient. German militarism has been broken down at Tsintau and all the islands in the Pacific cleared. The Japanese fleet has patrolled the South Sea and the Indian Ocean to keep these waters free from German marauders. And now her destroyers are helping in the fight against the submarines in the Mediterranean. As Japan has acted in the past to keep peace, she will continue so to act in the future."

"Japan's connection with international relations has developed through three stages. First, she was not concerned about such matters because she was too weak to have any influence with the powers. Second, Japan was interested only in affairs of the Orient. Now Japan is in the third stage, when she does take a vital interest in world questions and wishes to have a voice with the other world powers in question concerning international relations."

PROTECTING SCHOOL CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In order to protect school children of the State from excessive requests to undertake work of one kind and another, the Illinois State Council of Defense has named an advisory educational committee to pass on all demands for school aid. Chairman of the committee is Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction.

TRACTOR REPAIR CENTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Repair centers for the 130 government-owned tractors are to be established at Guelph, Kingston, London and Whitby. Experts will be engaged to do the overhauling, and, in doing so, they will give instructions to returned soldiers as to the mechanism of the machines and their operation.

STEPS ARE TAKEN FOR WAR EFFICIENCY

Committee Formed in Massachusetts and Elsewhere Propose That Industries Essential to War Shall Be Kept Going

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Another step in organizing the great United States war machine, in keeping with President Wilson's pledge of the nation's entire resources of men, money and industries to winning the war, is marked by the creation of a committee on war efficiency in Massachusetts, similar to committees in process of formation in other states.

Mobilization of armed forces for land and sea duty is progressing, a stupendous war fiscal program has been set in motion, and now the authorities have turned their efforts to attaining an internal economic and industrial efficiency of a high degree. This is done with a full understanding of the extraordinary efficiency that has been responsible for the endurance of military Germany, and with a conscious realization that that efficiency must be matched by the United States in large degree, though lacking the inhumanities of autocracy.

It is believed axiomatic to the veriest layman that there is a present-day impossibility of labor, for example, expending its energy in fashioning brilliant jewels for personal adornment when the plaintive cry from overseas is for more and more artillery and equipment for General Pershing's expeditionary force. Equally understandable is the statement that the resources of the United States must not be squandered in unessential ways when the not overabundant resources of the allied world have been pooled against the military autocracy, to save the world from its domination.

The new war efficiency committees will undertake to instill these and analogous truths into the consciousness of every man, woman and child of the United States, and what is equally if not more important still, these committees will see to it that industries positively essential to the war are kept going, that they are furnished with necessary labor to maintain high productivity, and that non-essential consumption of raw materials is minimized.

It is estimated that not less than 10,000,000 workers will be required by the Government to produce war matériel, and to this must be added the million or two men taken from productive lines and sent to battle. The great majority of war workers, it is declared, must be drawn from their pursuits of peace times and diverted to munitions plants, etc. It is inevitable, then, that numerous industries engaged in peace activities must be transformed into war manufactories, rapidly enough to meet the government requirements, yet so gradually as not to unduly disturb established organizations.

The whole process is based upon the fact that war is the business of the United States today. The war efficiency committees will keep this one thought before them in performing functions destined to be so prominent in assisting to win the war, which President Wilson proclaims must be the outcome before the United States can think of peace. The United States, as a recent announcement by the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee stated, the purpose is not to conscript labor. Labor would simply be exchanged, wherever practicable, from non-essential to essential lines of production. The man-power needs of war industries would be kept supplied, but in so far as possible civilian plants would be turned into war uses, to avoid sending workmen to distant points.

While some disorganization of industry is believed likely to result, officials who have studied the results of industrial mobilization in Europe are convinced that the prospective changes will not throw labor out of work to any extent, neither will employers be entailed in serious business losses. The demands for both labor and manufacturing plants are believed certain to outweigh all apprehensions in this regard.

The war efficiency committees are to work in conjunction with the Commercial Economy Board and the Bureau of Manufacturing Resources at Washington, and in cooperation with similar committees in states nearby. Another feature of the efficiency organization will be its connection with the Department of Labor which is about to extend its vast employment exchange system, a movement for which Congress has appropriated the sum of \$250,000.

This extended employment organization is to be directed immediately to the needs of all essential industries, in New England to the great shipyards, machine shops and mills. First steps are now being taken in the states toward creating an organization competent to develop in the states an efficient employment clearing house. New offices are being established as adjuncts of state employment systems already in existence, funds for their maintenance are being procured and men thoroughly alive to the needs of the moment and competent to assist in meeting these needs are being sought for this public service.

These men are to be associated with state defense councils, and as a general thing the head of these activities is to be the chairman of a committee connected with the council, nominated by the chairman of the State Committee on Public Safety and formally appointed by the Secretary of Labor at Washington. Such an executive would be responsible to both the state and Washington councils.

These state directors would head a committee constituted of representatives of both labor and capital, and it is expected that women of the State

would have a prominent part in its work.

Conservation and retrenchment wherever it will be of great or little help in the war is what is aimed at by the new efficiency organization. The Food Administration and the Fuel Administration have gone into the homes of the land to teach the populace the requirements of economy along certain lines.

They have pointed out that the problem has resolved itself not solely into supplying the Allies with necessities of food and fuel, but also into being able to maintain sufficient supplies at home. And now this new organization will carry the same requirements for conservation and retrenchment into the industries, thus bringing about further progress in the vast war preparations under way, all to terminate the imminent domination of all civilized peoples by the German military autocracy.

ALDERMAN PROPOSES NEW CONFEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—Alderman Eugene Dussault, who was so prominent in the anti-conscription demonstration last summer, has given notice of motion at a meeting of the City Council to petition the Quebec Legislature to form a new confederation between the province and the maritime provinces. Several other members of the City Council endeavored to persuade Mr. Dussault to withdraw his motion, but without result.

The next meeting of the Council is on Jan. 11, when it is not expected that the motion, which reads as follows, will find a seconder:

"To the Honorable Legislative Council and to the Honorable Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, in Canada, assembled in Parliament:

"The humble petition of the undersigned, the Municipal Council of the city of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, respectfully submits:

"That on many occasions, contrary to the fundamental principle of the British North America Act in 1867, proclaiming the equality of races in Canadian Confederation, the rights of the French-Canadian race, a contracting party in the federation pact of 1867, were violated with impunity and injustice, and that a tendency becoming more and more evident is developing day by day with the obvious intention of crushing the French-Canadian minority concentrated particularly in the Province of Quebec."

"For this reason the undersigned Municipal Council of the city of Quebec, in the name of the people, whose real sentiments it believes itself to be expressing at present, humbly pray your Honorable Legislative Council and your Honorable Legislative Assembly to study the position thus created for the French-Canadian minority and to consider carefully if the real solution of the problem, all others failing, would not be the formation of a new confederation between the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the latter being willing."

CHAIN OF WIRELESS STATIONS IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement was made here, yesterday, by the Marconi Wireless Company, of a plan for the establishment of wireless connection between the United States and South America. Work on a chain of stations to give direct facilities for communication between the United States and Argentina are to be started early in 1918, and as soon as concessions are obtained in other South American countries, the company and United States subsidiaries will take up plans for a series of other stations.

The work is to be under the direction of the Pan-American Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company, a newly organized Delaware corporation. Establishment of these lines will make all communication by wireless from Alaska to South America possible, as a wireless system from Alaska to the United States is already in force.

NEW STEEL PLANT

DALLAS, Tex.—Shreveport's first steel plant is being installed at the Henderson iron works, says a dispatch from that city to The Dallas News.

BITUMINOUS COAL FOR HOUSEHOLD

Bulletin Issued by United States National Museum Urges Solution of Fuel Problem Be Found in Making It Smokeless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the solution of the whole present-day coal problem of the United States consists, not in cutting down industrial activities to meet the present coal output, nor in circumventing the scarcity of economic activities to fit a misdirection of coal resources, but in working toward an industrial situation that will both permit and demand a widespread treatment of bituminous coal so as to yield on the one hand a smokeless fuel, suitable alike for the home and the factory, and on the other a number of by-products essential to the industries of the nation, is the conclusion reached by Chester G. Gilbert in a bulletin entitled: "Coal Products, an Object Lesson in Resource Administration," just published by the division of mineral technology of the United States National Museum, as the third paper of a series being issued on "The Mineral Industries of the United States."

Mr. Gilbert points out that, while the coal resources of the United States are enormous, yet the national welfare is absolutely dependent upon their proper development, and he states that the fact that although there is more coal found in the United States than in any other country, the United States has long been dependent upon foreign sources for such essential products made from coal as dyestuffs, fixed nitrogen and many important substances, and is today uncertain whether the fuel needs of the home can be met even during the coming month, would indicate that back of all superficial causes of coal shortage and lack of transportation must lie some far-reaching failure to work out a proper development for the great coal resources of the nation.

The trouble, in fact, he says, is not that insufficient coal is mined and transported, but that the present output is inadequately used and its full commodity value is not obtained.

The trouble, Mr. Gilbert therefore feels, lies in the fact that the demand put upon anthracite, or hard coal, which is practically limited in occurrence to a few counties in Pennsylvania, is so great that he declares it is out of all proportion to the size of the deposits. He therefore urges that the homes of the country begin to look more to the bituminous resources, which are widely distributed, favorably situated, and cannot so readily be tied up by concerted strikes or so easily held down by traffic congestion.

The argument that bituminous coal is dirty and that its widespread utilization as such would be a long step backward, Mr. Gilbert combats by stating that the smoke is in reality convertible into gas, tar, ammonia, benzol and a number of other by-products such as dyes and explosives.

He thus reasons that it is therefore possible, by proper shaping of economic policy, to remove the disproportionate drain on the limited supply of anthracite, to turn the wasted part of bituminous coal into useful products, to eliminate smoke from our cities, and to so distribute the sources of domestic fuel supply as to alleviate, if not entirely solve, the labor and transportation perplexities of the present situation.

COAL SHORTAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Many cities in Canada are beginning to feel the results of the scarcity of coal which has prevailed for some 10 days past. In Ottawa, many dealers have come almost to their last shovelful. In Calgary, within a stone's throw of some of the finest mines in the country, there is a regular famine. A strong appeal is being made to the railway commissioners to order the release of cars and engines for fuel transportation purposes. For the time of the year there has never been so little coal in the city; there is plenty of coal at the mines but no rolling stock to move it.



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MEXICAN BOARD. ON WAR CLAIMS

Presidential Decree for Establishment of Special Commission on Damages Sustained in Revolutionary Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—The presidential decree for the establishment of a special commission to decide upon the claims for damages sustained during the Mexican revolutionary period, lasting from 1910 to 1917, which was signed by President Carranza on Nov. 24, 1917, has proved of interest to both Mexicans and foreigners, in view of the complex diplomatic problems that are likely to result and the huge outlays of money involved by the claims that are certain to be presented. This "Law of Indemnities" is in part as follows:

"Article I.—In accordance with the decree of May 10, 1913, issued in Mexico City, Coahuila by the First Chief of the Constitutional Army, there is established in Mexico City a commission, dependent on the Department of the Treasury, for the recognition of claims for damages suffered in person or in property as a consequence of the revolutionary movements that took place in the republic from 1910 to 1917.

"Art. II.—This commission shall be composed of a president and four members, who must be native-born Mexican citizens, and their appointment will be made by the President of the Republic.

"Art. III.—The procedure for the regulation of the claims will be prescribed by the executive along the following lines:

"(a) The commission will receive all of the claims presented, providing that the claimants comply with the formal requisites established by law. After receiving a claim, the commission will carefully examine it, and should the claim be considered as complying with all the requirements of the present law, it will be admitted.

"(b) The commission will forthwith solicit all of the data thought necessary in order to determine upon the procedure or non-procedure of the claim or to determine the exact amount of indemnity to be paid.

"(c) After the proofs and supplementary data have been received the case will be submitted to the interested party for his written acknowledgment concerning the consideration that may be due him.

"(d) The commission, in their consideration of the proofs of the claim, will decide upon the indemnity, and will later on submit their decision.

"(e) This decision will be communicated to the interested party, who will submit in writing his acquiescence or refusal of the same.

"(f) The claim will then be submitted to the President of the Republic, through the Department of the Treasury, for his final decision, providing the same does not concern a foreigner who has expressed his refusal to abide by the decision of the commission.

"Art. IV.—All claims must be presented in writing, in the Spanish language. These claims should contain the name of the individual or firm, the nationality and the address of the claimant, and should indicate with the greatest possible detail the places and the dates wherein occurred the events that gave rise to the claim and the persons who acted as intervenors, as well as the nature of the damages sustained and the amount thereof, in Mexican currency, which is asked for by the claimant as an indemnity.

"Art. V.—The commission will admit only such claims as are established as follows: On damages caused by revolutionary forces, or recognized as such by the legitimate governments that were established in the republic on the triumph of the revolution. Those occasioned by the forces of the governments themselves in the exercise of their functions and during the struggle against the rebels; and those caused by the forces dependent upon the so-called federal army up to the time of its dissolution.

"Art. VI.—Those individuals who are subject to the civil liabilities referred to in Transitory Article 15 of the Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, promulgated on Feb. 5, 1917, cannot take advantage of the benefits offered by the present law.

"Art. VII.—The time for entering claims is set for three years, which is to be reckoned from the date of the present law.

"Art. VIII.—Claims may be established on the destruction of private property, requisitions for money, revenues, animals, or merchandise, or any personal or property damages that have been sustained; but in no case may indemnities be claimed for losses, such as the deprivation of business profits, that resulted from the state of war in which the country was engaged.

"Art. IX.—In a consideration of a claim whose value, according to the judgment of the interested party, does not exceed 5000 pesos, should the commission admit that damages had been sustained but be without the necessary proofs to determine the amount of indemnity that should be paid, same may be arbitrarily determined by taking into account the economic and social condition of the claimant and such other circumstances as may bear on the special case.

"Art. X.—It is understood that when recourse is had to the commission according to the administrative form prescribed in the present law the claimants will have renounced their rights to present their claims through judicial channels.

"Art. XI.—Foreign claimants will transmit with their claims documentary proofs concerning their nationality, and those who fail to do so will

be regarded as Mexicans so far as this law is concerned, with the understanding that, as a consequence, they shall renounce all right that they might have to present such claims later on through diplomatic channels.

"Art. XII.—Stock companies established according to the laws of the Republic will be regarded as Mexican concerns in respect to their claims, although all or some of the stockholders are foreigners.

"Art. XIII.—Foreign claimants who have duly established their nationality, but who have not been satisfied with the commissioner's decision, may present their objections personally or through diplomatic channels.

"Art. XIV.—The decisions of the commission relative to claims made by foreigners that have been refused in either of the two ways indicated in the preceding article will be submitted to a commission composed of three arbitrators, of whom one will be designated by the President of the Republic, another by the diplomatic representative of the country to which the claimant owes allegiance, and the third will be appointed by the joint decision of the two appointees. Should the two appointees be unable to agree, the third arbitrator will be named by the President of the Republic from among the citizens or subjects of some country that has no claims for damages occasioned by the revolution. The designation of the arbitrators will be made in accordance with the terms of the law, but with the understanding that none of those so designated can possess any diplomatic or consular character.

"Art. XV.—The Commission of Arbitrators referred to in the preceding article may be organized to decide a single case or to consider all the cases that may concern claimants of the same nationality.

"Art. XVI.—The decisions issued by the Commission of Arbitrators referred to in the foregoing article will be final.

"Art. XVII.—A special law will determine in due season the mode of awarding the payment of the indemnities that have been definitely approved and the form in which same may be collected.

"Transitory:

"1. The present law does not in any way affect the arrangements that may have been made with the Department of the Treasury respecting the return of the intervened or confiscated properties; neither does it affect properties that are still intervened by the Government awaiting the issuance of the law referred to in Transitory Article 15 of the Constitution.

"2. This law will go into effect on the date it is issued.

"3. For the purposes of this law, all previous dispositions opposing same are hereby repealed."

WINE FOR SACRAMENT REFUSED SHIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The shipment of wine into Oklahoma, even for sacramental purposes, is prohibited by the Constitution of the State and by the "bone dry" law according to an opinion of Judge George W. Clark, given here on Monday in the District Court.

The decision was in connection with the suit brought by the Rev. Dehasque, a Roman Catholic priest, who sought to compel the Santa Fe Railroad to ship wine for sacramental purposes to Guthrie, Episcopalians and Lutherans assisted the Roman Catholics in bringing about a test of the law. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the State.

Attorney-General Freeling appeared for the State in defense of the prohibitory laws. The attorneys for the Roman Catholics declared that no other state has failed to except wine for sacramental purposes, and that 250,000 people in Oklahoma were deprived of religious rights by the Oklahoma legislation.

PASADENA ANNUAL ROSE TOURNAMENT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—It has been announced here that the annual Tournament of Roses at Pasadena on New Year's Day will be held as usual this year. This decision was not reached, however, until favorable word had been received from President Wilson, to whom the question of observing the custom had been submitted.

For more than a quarter of a century the midwinter floral festival has been a fête day for all Southern California, and it is stated that this year a martial air will be given to the pageant never before attempted. An interesting feature of the display is the fact that no artificial flowers are allowed in the decorations.

The afternoon feature will bring the first championship football game between the new liberty army at Camp Lewis and the marines at Mare Island. A ball, with army and navy representatives as guests of honor, will be held in the evening.

CALIFORNIA COAL SHORTAGE ACUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Stating that the coal shortage in California is daily becoming more acute, Albert E. Schwabacher, Federal Fuel Administrator for California, has issued an order requiring all cars loaded with coal or wood to be unloaded within 24 hours after arriving at their destination. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in placing the coal and wood business with those who do conform with the regulations. The present shortage in coal in California, said Mr. Schwabacher, is due to the congestion of freight and the shortage of cars rather than to shortage of coal at the mines.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA SETTLING DOWN

Quebec Supplies Only Special Interest—Nearly Every Minister Away From the Capital for Holidays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—There is a decided lull in things political in the capital, the Province of Quebec supplying the chief interest and that, it must be admitted, only of the most languid description. Quebec is, in fact, supplying three topics for talk and thought, namely the absence of any French Canadian from the Cabinet, the proposed offer of a seat in the Government to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the proposal to separate Quebec from the rest of the provinces.

As to the first item, one is bound to admit that the man in the street is not exciting himself greatly over it. The two French-Canadian ministers, Mr. Severyn and Lieutenant-Colonel Blouin, were each defeated in two constituencies in Quebec, so that neither Sir Robert Borden nor the Cabinet generally can be blamed for their defeat, which was brought about by their own fellow countrymen. On the other hand, it is felt that a somewhat anomalous condition of affairs will exist if Parliament meets with not a single French-Canadian minister on the treasury benches, and it is not improbable that the Premier will again come forward and save the situation, which is, that at present, 2,000,000 Canadians are unrepresented in the Government. But it should be again pointed out that the French-Canadians have brought the situation upon themselves.

As to the question, which most people seem to regard as very far fetched, of the Liberal leader joining Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet, it is believed that the Premier has made no such suggestion, nor even put forward a feeler in the direction and that even if the offer was made, it would be courteously refused by Sir Wilfrid.

The third question, regarding the proposed separation of Quebec from the rest of Canada, nobody is taking seriously. The Montreal Gazette says: "Mr. Francoeur, member for Lotbinière in the legislative Assembly, has given notice of his intention to propose that Quebec should declare its readiness to secede from the federation, if, in the opinion of the other provinces, this province is an obstacle to the union and progress and development of Canada. Such a declaration requires little comment. The wise and solid opinion of Quebec can be depended upon to treat it according to its significance."

While on the subject of Quebec, it might be mentioned that the Government expects to win two more seats,

even in the very stronghold of the anti-party party. The soldiers' vote will, it is affirmed, wipe out at least two present Laurierite majorities. These two seats are Brome and Argenteuil, in the former of which the Unionists had a soldier candidate.

There will be another kaleidoscopic shakeup of the ministers after the holidays, which the Premier will spend south of the line. A couple of them intend leaving for England, namely the Hon. N. W. Rowell and General Mewburn, Minister of Militia. They will thoroughly inspect all the Canadian troops in England besides visiting the soldiers in the trenches. Other ministers, including Messrs. Reid, Carvell and Ballantyne will go, immediately after Christmas, to Halifax to make arrangements for the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 which the Government has appropriated toward the rebuilding of the city. Mr. Carvell has already left for Brunswick where he will spend the short holiday season. Between now and the New Year the political situation at the capital will be very quiet, nearly every minister being absent. During the absence of Sir Robert Borden, the Hon. N. W. Rowell will perform the necessary duties of Premier.

An interesting circumstance has been mentioned by the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-general, who campaigned in Ontario for nearly two months. He says that toward the end of the campaign the meetings became of a semi-religious character, it being a common thing for them to open with prayer. He anticipates that five seats now in the Laurier column will go over to the ministerialists after the counting of the soldiers' vote.

Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist chief, in the course of an article in his paper, Le Devoir, states that the victory of the Unionist Government is real and significant. After analyzing the motives which made the people vote in the way they did, he says:

"After the war, parties will be broken up again. The alignment of political forces will be on two principal questions. The settlement of our account with England and the readjustment of our own economic equilibrium. To the first belongs closely the problem of new relations to be established between the various parts of the empire. It is then a struggle between Imperialism and Nationalism, and Nationalism will come into its own. In the conflict between Imperialism and Nationalism the place of the French-Canadians is made, no matter what politicians of any party may do or want."

The Premier has received a cablegram of congratulation from the Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand: "I regard the result of your election a triumph of the Imperial cause, and proof that Canadians are determined to do their full duty in defending the Empire and bringing this great fight for freedom to a successful and satisfactory conclusion. Congratulate the senior Dominion most heartily." (Signed) "MASSEY."

TAMMANY PLEDGES LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mayor-Elect Hylan and District Attorney Swann to Cooperate, It Is Announced—Police Merit System May Be Abolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Attention of those interested in municipal affairs and good government is turned toward New York City in anticipation of what Tammany Hall may or may not do after it returns to power the first of the year. Judge John F. Hylan, Mayor-elect, now and then gives out a hint as to what his course will be in connection with certain phases of the city's government. These hints come after conferences with the members of the new Board of Estimate and thus far they have proved to be significant of Tammany's evident realization that it will be, during this next administration, perhaps more than at any other time in its career, on trial.

One reflection of this attitude is seen in Judge Hylan's announcement that he and District Attorney Swann have discussed practical methods of cooperation between the district attorney's office and the Police Department for conducting a campaign to make the city as morally clean as their best efforts will accomplish. In other words, those disorderly persons who have hoped that Tammany's return would signalize the resumption of commercialized vice and gambling in a "wide-open" city, are evidently to be disappointed.

Since the police are intimately connected with the enforcement of any such program as is described in this announcement, another announcement which Judge Hylan made is considered by many observers to be of special interest. This was Judge Hylan's word that he did not think he could have the good will of the Police Department in his administration, if the present merit system was maintained. Under this system a policeman receives two merit marks for every case of misdemeanor held for the special sessions where he has arrested the defendant, and four for every such case in which an indict-

ment for a felony is returned. Judge Hylan believes the tendency of this plan is to make a felony charge when the offense could properly be termed a misdemeanor, and he thinks that the system has clogged the courts with many unnecessary cases, increases taxes for additional judges and probation officers, and greatly delays the administration of justice.

"The basic error," the Mayor-elect says, "lies in giving the police an incentive to make unnecessary arrests. Some system should be found for rewarding a policeman for preserving the peace, and if he performs a really meritorious act, then giving him substantial credit for that. The real test of efficiency with the police force should be in what degree it contrives to keep crime at such a minimum that a large number of arrests is unnecessary."

Police Commissioner Woods, under whose direction the merit system was adopted, replies that the charge that arrests have increased under it must be based on misinformation. In 1916, the year the system was put into operation, he says there were fewer arrests than in 1915. The official report of the department bears him out, showing that in 1916 there were 179,971 arrests, as against 189,261 in 1915. These figures covered misdemeanors, juvenile delinquencies and summonses. On felonious charges there were in 1916 20,930 arrests, and in 1915 there were 23,171.

The commissioner says the system can hardly influence policemen to make unnecessary arrests, since the officer gets no credit at all for an arrest unless the prisoner is held by the magistrate, and such holding is indication that the magistrate believes the arrest not unnecessary. The officer's duty is simply to state the facts, and the changing of the charge from misdemeanor to felony is entirely the magistrate's prerogative.

RUSSIANS IN NEW YORK PLEDGE AID

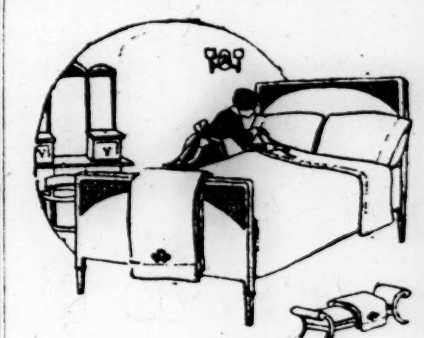
Union Passes Resolve Promising Everything in Their Power for Defense of the Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Russian citizens meeting in Cooper Union recently passed a resolution pledging everything in their power for the defense of the Russian revolution and in aid of a coalition government firm enough to control such elements as the Bolsheviks. A "Union of Russian Citizens for Aid of the Russian Revolution" was formed, and the members expressed their conviction that the aims pursued by the Russian people in the war are identical with those of the Allies, as announced by President Wilson. The resolutions have been forwarded to Russia.

The meeting, expressing confidence in and sympathy with the local representatives of Russia, and approving the stand taken by the Russian embassy for the defense of united Russia and of legal authority there, declared that a separate peace between Russia and the Teutonic allies would be an impossibility and treason on the part of Russia to international obligations. A separate armistice was also condemned.

The resolutions said that for the salvation of the Russian revolution and for the triumph of Russian democracy there was needed a unity of all progressive forces of the country. Only a government supported by all classes of the people would be able to enjoy fullness of authority and to realize the ideas of the revolution. Only a Constituent Assembly could and should realize the sovereign rights of the Russian people, it was declared.



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CRIME PREVENTION MEANS ADVOCATED

Secretary of New York State Board of Charities Urges Co-ordination of All Agencies to Help Save the Boy and Girl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Co-ordination of all agencies, church, school, social and domestic, in an effort to save the boy and girl from conditions of living which lead to poverty and crime, is advocated by Charles H. Johnson, secretary of the State Board of Charities, as an essential if the ever increasing burden imposed upon the taxpayers by the growing number of institutions built to house the poverty-stricken criminal and otherwise unfortunate people of the State, is ever to be lightened.

"In this State," said Mr. Johnson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "we have probably 600,000 persons cared for in institutions, public and private, at an approximate cost of about \$50,000,000 a year."

"We must therefore place more and more stress upon what is purely preventive work. We are not going to solve any one problem simply by building institutions. The problem of poverty is not going to be solved by erecting more almshouses and plenty of them. We must rid ourselves of any wrong ideas regarding the causes of these things, and we must learn that much of our difficulty is due to social negligence and ignorance."

"Usually we think of preventive means, in this connection, as being expressed by the children's court or the probation officer. Preventive agencies, if they are to assert a maximum effect, must go back further than the juvenile court and the probation officer."

"Ought we not to ascertain the causes of crime and poverty and set about to remove them? Is there not a duty resting on the community to look after the moral as well as the physical welfare of its members? If there are social conditions causing these things, why not attempt to clean them out?"

"A significant point is that most of the men in prisons and reformatories never had any trade. Probably only 5 per cent of the population of correctional institutions have any trades of their own. This has influenced them toward anti-social conduct. A boy who is given an opportunity by the community to learn a trade has something to help him keep out of mischief."

"But one of the most prolific causes of poverty and crime is the home. There has been a great breakdown in the average city home."

"In fact, there does not seem to be any home center in the cities now. Families break up after the evening meal. The elders go their way and the children theirs. This is noticeable among the Jews, whose home and social conditions have undergone a great change. The social bond between parent and child seems to have been broken. The children exhibit a feeling of disrespect to their parents where they used to regard them with the greatest respect. The older Jews cling to the orthodox Jewish religion and attend the synagogue. The young people rather ridicule that; they do not go to the reformed synagogue, they fall somewhere between the two, so that a large non-religious element is growing up among the Jews in the cities."

"In the light of such conditions, what can be done? Is it possible for any social effort to counteract them? I believe we have agencies enough at work now. Is it not rather, therefore, a question of co-ordinating those agencies, and focussing their co-operative efforts on a single problem?"

"It seems to me that we need to co-ordinate all our church, school and social agencies in a single drive to save the boys and girls before they get started on lives of crime and poverty."

"And, most important of all, the American home should do its full duty by its children. By a full discharge of their own responsibility toward their children, mothers, fathers and guardians should bring home to those children a keen sense of their own responsibilities as coming citizens of the American nation. Everything should be done to bridge the gap between the elder and the younger generation. Economic pressure now helps to widen this gap by keeping the members of the family separate more than they should be. Everything possible should be done to awaken parents to their full duties. The home should be the foundation of character, and not an obstruction to it."

LECTURE ON BUILDING THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It was an intensely interested audience which gathered in the Normal School hall recently to listen to a lecture on "The Construction of the Quebec Bridge," delivered by Lieut.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat, chairman and chief engineer of the Quebec Bridge Commission, who, together with Mr. H. P. Borden of Montreal and Mr. Ralph Modjeski, were responsible for the construction of the bridge.

The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, which, having in view the great interest taken in the undertaking by the public at large, the society threw the meeting open to all who cared to attend and this opportunity was taken full advantage of.

Some illuminating lantern slides were used to illustrate the remarks of the speaker, which helped the lay-

man to obtain a far more intelligent grasp of the immensity of the undertaking than would otherwise have been the case. One statement of Colonel Monsarrat which caused much surprise to the uninitiated was that so absolutely accurate was the work of fitting together and bolting the various parts that there was not a four-thousandth of an inch variation in the operation. The sensitiveness of steel to sun and light was referred to by the lecturer who said that in the workshops, in order to prevent it contracting, it was found necessary to place curtains over the windows.

The lantern slides already mentioned were watched with deep attention, some showing pieces of steel weighing as much as 1000 tons. Cantilever arms constructed of nickel steel, caissons, piers, anchor arms and many views of other intricate pieces of machinery were thrown on the screen.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IS SEEN IN MEXICO

Circular Letter Sent Broadcast Through Country Indicates an Increase of Propagandism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—The activities of the German propagandists are to be noted everywhere in Mexico and appear to be on the increase even at the present time, as is evidenced by a circular letter, dated Nov. 10, 1917, sent broadcast to all such as were presumed to have leanings toward the Central Powers.

The following is a translation of the letter:

"We are sending you by mail today the second number of our illustrated Review 'Pierrot,' which is published every Friday. At the same time, we beg to call to your attention that apart from the literary and pictorial section, our weekly will be dedicated especially to the cause and ideals—powers are also ours—of the Central Powers. In the issue which we are sending you today we have not been able to present very much German material, but in our third number, and from then on, we will be in a position to publish striking half-tones and articles, as we have an agreement with 'The German Propaganda Committee,' of which Mr. von Luckeck is president, and he has promised to aid us in every way. Moreover, Mr. Segismundo Rother (an Austrian) is collaborating with us in the publication of this paper, he being in charge of the section above referred to and also the advertising department. The principal object of our propaganda is to combat the Yankee press and its sympathies."

"Counting on your moral support to help us in sustaining our weekly, we would be pleased to have you honor us with a subscription and advertisement. As you may see from the number we are sending you today, our advertisements are done up in the most attractive manner."

"Thanking you in advance for your subscription and aid, we are 'Yours very truly' (Signed) 'TRUJILLO BROTHERS.'"

The illustrated Review in question contains thirty-four pages, measuring 10x7 inches, and makes a rather attractive showing.

ARKANSANS ASKED TO CONSERVE WATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas Water Company of Little Rock, under date of Dec. 11, 1917, has issued a notice to water consumers, displayed in a full page advertisement in newspapers, setting forth that the consumption of water has increased since the cold weather set in to 11,500,000 gallons, nearly double the necessary and usual consumption.

"This increase is caused by consumers letting water run and waste in order to prevent freezing," continued the notice.

The company urges the necessity of conserving coal in these words: "In addition to the danger of fire from want of proper pressure, the waste is producing a very great demand on the coal supply of the water company. At the beginning of this cold spell the water company had on hand a large supply of reserve coal. All its bins were full. The ordinary consumption of coal is 25,000 pounds per day. For several days the consumption has been 42,000 pounds, the increase being caused immediately and directly by the waste of water, the consumption of coal increasing proportionately with the amount of water pumped. On account of inadequate transportation facilities the water company is unable to increase its supply of coal in proportion to the demand caused by the increased consumption, and if this condition continues for a few days the company will be out of fuel and will then be unable to pump water or supply water for domestic use."

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INDIANA DRY LAW MUST STAND TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Judge Fred M. Hosteter, in the Vanceburg County (Ind.) court, has overruled a motion to dismiss the suit of the F. W. Cook Brewing Company of Evansville, made by L. B. Osborne, prosecuting attorney of Vanceburg County, on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction. The suit of the Cook Company was filed with a view of testing the state-wide prohibition law, which will become effective April 2, 1918, in Indiana. The prosecuting attorney is one of the defendants in the suit. The action of the court means that the suit will go to trial. It is the first suit filed to test the constitutionality of the law.

AMERICANIZATION WORK SUMMARIZED

Progress in Community War Efforts Is Reported by Immigration Committee of Commerce Chambers in Various Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Progress in community war Americanization work is reported by the Immigration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Cleveland, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cincinnati, O.; Flint, Mich.; Hazelton, Pa.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Pasadena, Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

At Jamestown, the program of the Americanization League includes lectures on history, education, citizenship and cleanliness. The effort, it is said, is to Americanize the crowd and not the individual, and it is conceded that the crowd is Americanized when it consists of men of several nationalities who meet and work together for the ideals of America. The Board of Commerce and the League held a "melting-pot festival" at field-day exercises held in honor of 86 newly naturalized citizens. Twelve of these, with the flags of their nations pinned on their arms, entered a huge melting pot and reappeared bearing American flags as symbolic of their new and undivided allegiance. A sense of unity was stimulated among the foreign-born population, who mingled freely with one another and took part in the athletic events, folk dances, tableaux and parade.

The Cleveland Americanization committee has organized a city-wide effort to make Cleveland a one-language city. It was found that 75 per cent of the population was either foreign born or of foreign parentage, that 60 per cent of this number were from enemy or enemy ally countries, that 80,000 were unable to speak English and that 100,000 men and boys of voting age were not naturalized.

The Board of Education and the city's other agencies joined the movement to stimulate the loyalty of all these people, raise their standard of living and increase the efficiency and stabilize the supply of immigrant labor in the industrial plants working on war orders.

The program included a training institute for teachers of immigrants, a campaign to enroll all non-English-speaking adults in the evening schools, establishment of a division of educational extension in the Board of Education to supervise classes in industrial plants, community center work, citizenship and naturalization classes, and the development of an Americanization service to relate the immigrant to the public library, the postal facilities, the city departments and the social agencies.

The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce recently outlined a detailed program for Americanization of that city. The 14 plans in the program include naturalization, increased study of civics in all public, parochial and private educational institutions, coordination of all the Americanization activities of the various philanthropic, racial and municipal groups, establishment of a speaker's bureau, holding of patriotic meetings with foreign speakers, exhibition of patriotic films, surveys of foreign communities, and the active cooperation of all employers to be obtained through a plant census and personal interviews.

This work is felt to be of special value in Missouri, as the state constitution permits aliens to vote within one year after filing their declaration of intention and the process of naturalization is therefore not always completed.

In Flint, Mich., the city's Americanization activities resulted in the filing of declarations of intention by 560 aliens in a single month. Hazelton, Pa., has promoted the naturalization of more than 600 aliens, arranging special cars and fares to bring them to the county seat. Pasadena, Cal., held a celebration to mark the graduation of 40 foreign-born men from the citizenship class in the evening school. Portland, Ore., has made a special appeal to newly naturalized citizens to show their loyalty and allegiance, and the Civic and Commercial Association of Sault Ste. Marie obtained the cooperation of the Board of Education in establishing a night school especially adapted for foreigners, with courses in English, citizenship and American history.

In Cincinnati the work being done includes the provision of neighborhood centers in rented buildings and in schoolhouses where the immigrants may assemble for the purpose of recreation or instruction. In these centers American ideals can be presented and American institutions explained by Americans, attendance at night schools stimulated, and the English language taught to these foreign-speaking people who cannot be persuaded to attend night school for foreigners. Other activities are also planned.

PLOTTERS BLAMED FOR MINE FIRES

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer reports that attempts have been made to add to the difficulties of the Ohio coal shortage by fires in the mining districts, started, it is thought, by incendiaries who are supposed to be German plotters. These were reported to the Cleveland Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and special agents under direction of Chief Agent DeWoody, have set out to run down the plotters.

Three disastrous mine fires have occurred recently. Two tipple and a power plant of the Superior Collieries Company, at mines near Well-

ston, were destroyed by fires of mysterious origin.

At Leetonia, Columbiana County, the power plant of the Delmore mine was burned, likewise of unknown origin.

The mines in the Wellston district had just been given the contract to supply thousands of tons of coal for Camp Sherman, Chillicothe. Production at all the mines visited by fire will be stopped for an indefinite period.

The money loss, said to aggregate \$15,000, it was declared, was trifling when compared with the loss resulting from inability to operate the mines until new tipple and power plant can be erected. The two mines employed 1000 men and the normal daily output has been close to 8000 tons.

Company officials stated there have been no labor troubles. Mine employees are not suspected, nor is the I. W. W., which is not organized in the district, according to statements at Wellston.

"The fire at the Delmore mine, near Leetonia, completely destroyed the power plant. The mine has a daily normal output of 275 tons and has supplied part of the needs of the Erie railroad, the McKee & Co. iron furnaces at Leetonia, and many domestic consumers."

Federal authorities are making a most extensive investigation as to the origin of the fires. It is confidently believed by them that the destruction of mining properties was accomplished by enemy aliens who chose the most critical time in the fuel famine for their act.

Many industries working on war department contracts are already closed for lack of coal. It is known to be the highest degree possible the production of munitions. The strike at the mines, federal operatives believe, is but another manifestation of enemy activities.

Mine operators and superintendents have been warned to throw trusted guards about tipple, power plants and mine openings to prevent a recurrence of the plotters' success.

MIAMI VALLEY WORK STARTED

Dam Construction When Finished Will, It Is Said, Prevent Repetition of Dayton Flood

DAYTON, O.—With work on levees underway and dam construction promised to begin in the spring, steps have been started which will render, it is said, a repetition of the Dayton flood of 1913 out of the question. The engineering developments are under the charge of C. H. Lochner of Bristol, Va., who has recently been appointed superintendent of the Miami Valley conservancy district.

Following the completion of the official plans by Arthur F. Morgan, chief engineer, and his assistant, Charles E. Paul, a short time ago, directors of the conservancy district under the direction of Col. E. A. Deeds, president of the Alcatraz Board at Washington, attempted to get bids for construction, which was to cost approximately \$35,000,000. Being unable to obtain bids, the board of directors decided to do the work itself, and a construction organization was arranged. Engineering appointments which have been announced include: H. S. R. McCurdy, Englewood Dam; A. B. Mayhew, Germantown Dam; B. M. Jones, Lockington Dam; O. N. Floyd, Taylorsville Dam; C. C. Chambers, Huffman Dam; J. H. Kimball, channel-improvement work; C. A. Bock, bridge builder and channel-improvement work; C. H. Elbert, and W. M. Smith, formerly of the Panama Canal Commission.

The board had difficulty at first in finding any company to underwrite the bonds of the district. An appeal was made to W. G. McAdoo, and following his approval of the project, an eastern syndicate composed of the National City Company, the Guarantee Trust Company, and the Harris Forbes Company undertook the task. The bonds are to bear 5½ per cent interest and the issue will total \$24,340,000. Many of the bonds have been offered for sale at the present time and option exercises taken. It is hoped by the conservancy board and the construction organization that the final work will be completed in 1920, or perhaps sooner.

The flood-protection work in the Miami Valley is said to be the greatest engineering feat that is being done in the country during the period of the war. It has the official sanction of the Government, many priority shipments being received.

SUGAR MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH ARRANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Information has been received from Washington to the effect that arrangements have been made to provide railroads cars for movement of sugar from New Orleans to Atlanta for distribution throughout North Georgia, and to furnish the Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation, which plant has been shut down for several weeks, with raw material with which to manufacture sugar for distribution throughout South Georgia.

An investigation has been ordered by the Food Administration of reports received from various sources that some small stocks of sugar are being handled by wholesale dealers at a greater profit than is permitted under the administration regulations.

Homer Geiger, district chairman of the Food Administration, is in receipt of information that a Savannah firm has in a warehouse stored away from the general consuming public 5000 100-pound bags of sugar, and that another firm has a large quantity of canned pork and beans stored away.

THEATERS

"The Boomerang"

"The Boomerang" comedy in three acts by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, presented by David Belasco, evening of Dec. 25, 1917, at the Tremont Theater, for the first time in Boston. The cast:

Dr. Gerald Sumner.....Arthur Byron
Budd Woodbridge.....Wallace Eddinger
Preston de Witt.....Gilbert Douglas
Virginia Nelva.....Martha Hedman
Grace Tyler.....Ruth Shepley
Marion Sumner.....Mary Elizabeth Forbes
Mrs. Creighton Woodbridge.....Kathryn Keys

The great success of this light comedy is another example of the efficacy of Belasco's skill and thoroughness in play production. The highly finished result is something to admire for its own sake, however one may wonder incidentally that a producer with such an ideal of good workmanship is not concerned with more substantial theatrical art.

"The Boomerang" is distinctly thin fare in itself, made to have an air of roundness by the addition of a wealth of illustrative stage business and the employment of a cast capable of giving the shallow characters a richness of texture that the lines themselves hardly suggest. It is evident, too, that the play was gone over intensively in manuscript with the object of developing every grain of legitimate humor in the story. Even then, there remains a dull stretch at the beginning of the second act, where the details of Miss Xelva's relationship to an American millionaire are set forth with a dryness happily evident nowhere else in the play. For the rest of the evening the comedy is captivating entertainment, steadily witty in dialogue and situation, suspenseful in plot interest, satirical, persuasive in local color. It is acted with an effective neatness that blends the adroit stage management and the tasteful settings into a whole of distinction.

Seldons has even Belasco made as much of his silences as in this production. The play opens with a minute or two of pantomime, in which the audience is at once amused and made to understand that Arthur Byron is playing a young doctor who is fond of sport and who is not besieged with patients. However, he soon engages as assistant Virginia Xelva, who has just come from Switzerland and is unable to find her relatives in the United States. The first patient comes at last, Budd Woodbridge, attended by his flustered mamma.

By amusingly unexpected means discovers that Budd is severely smitten with jealousy because Grace Tyler permits Preston de Witt to call on her occasionally. Dr. Sumner prescribes a month's absence from Grace, a month filled with athletics, and frequent companionship with Virginia. At the end of the month Budd is still devoted to Grace, so Dr. Sumner decides that the next best thing is to bring Grace round. She is quite ready. But in the meantime Virginia has turned out to be an heiress, and Preston is fluttering about her with every prospect of ultimate acceptance. Dr. Sumner until now jocund and care free, has become sentimentally interested in Virginia, and is himself shaken with jealousy. The tangle is smoothed out just as the play ends. The fun of the piece lies in the clever manipulation of the situations, and in the general light-heartedness of a group of sprightly, well-bred young people who have little to do but amuse themselves.

Mr. Eddinger does one of the notable pieces of acting of the season as Budd, making the youth at once an object of laughter and of commiseration, a genuine figure of high comedy in a piece which is essentially farce. Mr. Byron is a merry laugh maker with more objective material to work with than has Mr. Eddinger. Both men use their voices skilfully and both faithfully maintain the effect of spontaneity in their performances, after more than two years in their parts.

Miss Hedman plays Virginia with smooth intelligence, and is always the picture of demure amiability that her superficial role requires. Miss Shepley, in an even shallower part, is soft and pretty enough to fulfill the George M. Cohan ideal of an ingenue. The authors have put only doll girls into this piece. Budd's mother is just a doll girl grown up. Mr. Douglas enlarges on the slight possibilities of his role. The two settings have acting ability in themselves, so cleverly are the furnishings made to connote the characters and habits of the people who use them. "The Boomerang" is here for a run.

"The Thirteenth Chair"

"The Thirteenth Chair," drama in three acts by Bayard Veiller, presented by William H. Harris at the Harris Street Theater, Boston, evening of Dec. 25, 1917. The cast:

Helen O'Neill.....Ellen Van Blene
Will Crosby.....William David
Mrs. Crosby.....Martha Mayo
Roscoe Crosby.....Harry West
Edward Wales.....Percy Benton
Mary Eastwood.....Saxone Morland
Helen Trent.....Sarah Whitford
Grace Standish.....Noelle Richard
Bradish Trent.....Charles Laite
Howard Standish.....Reynolds Evans
Philip Mason.....Noel Leslie
Elizabeth Erskine.....Gertrude Dalton
Pollock.....A. T. Hendon
Rosalie La Grange.....Margaret Wycherly
Tim Donohue.....Harrison Hunter
Sergeant Dunn.....F. Le Roy Sutton
Doolan.....James Gordon

"The Thirteenth Chair" is what is called a "tight" play. That is to say, there is no waste action or verbiage, the plot moves smoothly and swiftly to its culmination and there is about its presentation a well-oiled efficiency partly due to its nearly a year's run in New York and partly to Mr. Veiller's skill. Of the company which has opened its engagement in Boston six were in the original cast in New York. In addition to all this, there is an intensity and an absorbing interest in the development of the plot which easily places this among the three or four best melodramas of recent years. Our taste in melodramas has undergone a change which has affected other things on the stage. We are content now to leave the sawmill

scene, where the beautiful heroine is rescued just in time from buzzing destruction, along with other crudities, to the motion pictures; and we demand something more subtle in spoken drama. Mr. Veiller, recognizing this, made use of something very subtle indeed on which to base the unraveling of his plot—the faking of a spiritualistic medium.

"I've been a faker all my life," says Madame Lagrange, "but I never meant harm to a soul." Then the audience, with this key to the knowledge that her work is trickery, watches its effect on those who believe it to be real and follows the keen-witted little figure in her battle of wits with interest and sympathy.

Briefly, the story of the play, as much as can be told without spoiling it for those who go to see it, is as follows: Edward Wales, who has been working to clear up the mystery surrounding the murder of a friend of his, Spencer Lee, who was stabbed in the back, has come to suspect Helen O'Neill, the fiancée of another friend of his, Will Crosby, and has arranged for Madame Rosalie Lagrange, a medium, to conduct a seance at the Crosby's house in the hope of bringing to light something bearing on the murder. During the course of the seance, Wales, himself, is killed by the same sort of a wound, and the problem then is to find the murderer. The first to come into the room after the deed is the police inspector, and he makes out a complete case of circumstantial evidence against Helen O'Neill. He has reckoned without the medium, however, who, it has been brought out, is the mother of Helen. Her task, then, is to prove her daughter's innocence, and this she does, to the discomfiture of the inspector and the surprise of the audience, for at the same time she reveals the real murderer of both men.

In a cast of unusual ability, Miss Wycherly easily outshines the rest, now standing out in bold relief, now retreating into the background, but always in the picture. At times her enunciation is poor, so that some of her points do not tell as they ought, but the figure of the little Irish woman, Madame Lagrange, is invested with a brightness, a pathos, and a sympathetic understanding that make it one of the notable characterizations of the present-day stage.

"Rambler Rose"

Miss Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn in "Rambler Rose," musical comedy in three acts by Harry B. Smith, music by Victor Jacoby, presented evening of Dec. 24, 1917, by Charles Frohman at the Colonial Theater. The cast:

Rosamond Lee.....Julia Sanderson
Joseph Guppy.....Joseph Cawthorn
Gerald Morton.....John Goldsworthy
Marcel Petipas.....Stewart Baird
Timothy Briggs.....George E. Mack
Angeline.....Ada Meade
Lady Cloverdale.....Kate Sergeantson
Claire.....Ethel Boyd
Blanche.....Doris Predo
Dora.....Florence Lee

Presumably as an appropriate setting for Miss Sanderson's reticent style of playing hoidenish parts, Mr. Smith has made his version of the French original, "La Gamine," even more polite than the adaptation Miss Billie Burke acted, entitled "The Runaway." There is a good measure of acting and singing talent in this company, and while the proceedings rarely escape conventional methods of entertaining, the whole thing is done with an ease, even an elegance, that attains to the quality of style which long marked the productions sent out from the Gaiety Theater, London.

Miss Sanderson plays a charity pupil at a girls' finishing school in England. Partly to escape an undesirable suitor, Guppy, mostly to be near the painter for whom she has come to have a regard, she goes to Paris. There in his studio and at an artists' ball, after vicissitudes of mild jealousy, she wins the painter's romantic interest, aided undoubtedly by gowns that are now dazzling, now exquisite. Her delicacy and girliness seem as fresh and eager as in "The Girl From Utah," and there has been a gain, vocally, though there is still a tendency to make too much of the letter

a, as in the word ball. Miss Sanderson's pleasant style of dramatizing her dances is typical of her artistry in making the most of every stroke in her part.

Mr. Cawthorn, almost freed of reliance on the too broad joke, and dependent no longer on dialect tricks, is like a new comedian come to the theater. His two topical songs, amusing as they are, would bear refining.

Miss Ada Meade's sprightliness helps liven up the rather placid story. Messrs. Goldsworthy and Baird are well cast, and the whole company is directed with taste. The music is competently made, and at times tuneful, as in Miss Sanderson's swinging song, "Come to Gypsy Land" and Miss Meade's "Land of the Midnight Sun." The studio setting of the second act, warm gray walls hung with tapestries in greens and blue, with dark notes in the woodwork, is admirable in itself and as background for the high colors of the costumes.

Boston Stage Notes

There will be a New Year's matinee at all the Boston theaters next Tuesday.

William Collier in "Nothing but the Truth," a farce about the difficulties of perfect veracity comes to the Plymouth Theater next Monday evening for a run.

The David W. Griffith film spectacle, "Intolerance," will be shown twice daily at the Globe Theater beginning next Monday afternoon.

Shaw's comedy "Fanny's First Play," continues the bill this week at the Copley Theater. Next week the Henry Jewett Players will appear in "Gen. John Regan," George Birmingham's satirical farce, for the first time in Boston. Mr. Jewett plans a season that promises to rival that of last year in significance of choice of plays; for among other pieces in prospect at the Copley are Shaw's "The Philanderer," "Press Cuttings," "The Doctor's Dilemma," and "Getting Married"; and Pinero's "The Thunderbolt"; and Barker's "The Voyage Inheritance," for the first time in Boston. Revivals of comedies of Wilde, Sheridan and Shakespeare are also planned.

"The Riviera Girl," a musical comedy now finishing its New York run, is to be the next attraction at the Colonial Theater.

NEGRO PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Problems of the Negro with relation to the draft, service as officers in the army and navy, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association work, migration, wages, after-the-war conditions and cooperative business will form the chief topics of discussion at the seventh annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held in this city, Dec. 27-30.

The association believes at this time that the whole country should be informed concerning what it has accomplished and concerning the ends toward which it is now bending its efforts. During the past year, 15 new branches have been organized in cities of the South Atlantic States and an officers training camp has been established at Des Moines, Ia. The association has also investigated, among other cases, the East St. Louis riots and the Houston affair. It aided the sufferers of the East St. Louis riots and defended the accused Negroes.

LIBRARIES AID WAR WORK

DES MOINES, Ia.—Librarians and library patrons of Iowa, says The Des Moines Register, are being asked by Miss Julia Robinson, secretary of the State Library Commission, and recently appointed library publicity director of food conservation for Iowa, to use the public libraries as centers for war activities.

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AT VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

TOKYO HONORS
NINTH DANJURO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The Imperial Theater and the Kabukiza Theater, Tokyo, the two foremost playhouses of Japan, have for several weeks been giving memorial performances in honor of the great Danjuro, Danjuro the Ninth, in the house of Ichikawa, which has been noted for generations because of its famous actors. The Imperial is a thoroughly equipped modern building in the European style and the Kabukiza has a long history and high reputation. Both theaters have been enjoying full houses ever since the observance began.

The enthusiasm shown is something unusual as all the best Tokyo dramatic talent of the day were pupils of Danjuro, are taking parts in one or the other house. The enthusiasm indicates, in no small degree, the greatness of Danjuro the Ninth, who did so much in the development of our theatrical art and in helping raise it to its present elevated plane. It is to be remembered that the theater in Japan has long been looked down upon as an inferior place of popular amusement until its modern development raised it to public estimation.

The troupe at the Imperial is headed by Koshirō, who is perhaps the best Japanese dancer. He is ably supported by such talented actors as Baiko, who almost always acts women's parts; Sonosuke, who also acts women's parts well and is a talented Japanese dancer; Sojuro, an accomplished actor and finished dancer; and Matsusuke, who has special talent in acting indispensable secondary parts in the plays.

It may be added that in this class of plays, known as "kyū-geki" (old plays), to which Danjuro devoted himself, there are no actresses, all the women's parts being taken by men with wonderful skill and feminine grace, astonishing in illusion. In the plays now going on at the Imperial and the Kabukiza no women are participating.

At the Kabukiza such able actors as the following are taking parts: Utaemon, reputed to be the best actor of women's parts; Yazo, a strong actor; Utaemon, perhaps the greatest favorite of the Tokyo people; Sadanji, an accomplished and finished artist; and Kikugoro, an able Japanese dancer, whose father shone as a leading actor at the time of the great Danjuro.

It may be interesting to western readers to know that at the Imperial the play begins at 3 p. m. and lasts until 11 p. m.—eight hours; while at the Kabukiza it begins at 12 noon and continues for nine and a half hours; in each case with intermissions, of course, for meals and refreshments. These are by no means unusually long performances in Japan, for it has been quite customary up to recent years for the play to begin in the morning and to last until midnight, the playhouses being well equipped for meals and refreshments. Usually most of the theaters in Tokyo now give performances running from six to eight hours, beginning at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is customary in staging the old plays to act beautiful scenes from several plays, or a number of short plays, instead of giving one long whole play for the entire evening. The present memorial acting is no exception to this. At the Imperial are presented the following five pieces:

1. Two acts from the "Battle of Chausuyama" (an historical play), showing a warrior taking leave of his mother, each knowing that it is to be their last parting.

2. One act, "Omori Hikochi," in which a warrior of that name is attacked by the daughter of Kusunoki Masashige, who is celebrated for his unswerving loyalty to the throne, in an effort to recover the precious sword of the Kusunoki family. This is one of the 18 favorite pieces acted by Danjuro.

3. One act, "Kanjinocho," an ecclesiastical commission soliciting contributions for building a new temple, showing a subterfuge by which Benkei, a giant warrior, pretending to be a priest sent out to collect subscriptions, found a way for his master, Yoshitsune, and their little band to escape through one of the barriers where, in feudal times, all travelers were likely to be stopped. This is another of Danjuro's 18 favorite pieces.

4. Three acts, "Onatsu Seijuro" (a tragic romance), in which a girl, who commits suicide because she cannot marry her lover, torments her lover because he still lives in spite of his promise to die with her.

5. One act, "Ashigara Yama," showing the discovery among the Ashigara mountains of a strong boy who was made a vassal to Lord Yoritomo.

In this piece, as well as in those second and third on the program, dancing takes an important part.

At the Kabukiza the following seven pieces are being presented:

1. One act, "In Front of the Theater," showing the great popularity of the Kabukiza Theater.

2. Two acts, "Kiyomasa's Daughter," in which the great attachment of the samurai to their master's helmet is shown, when the helmet was to be taken by the daughter as a wedding gift, in accordance with the request of her father.

3. One act, "Shusse Kagekiyo," in which the life of Kagekiyo, in captivity, was miraculously saved by Kwannon (Goddess of Mercy) and he was freed by Yoritomo, then in power. Kagekiyo, the freed captive, blinded himself that he might not see his enemy, Yoritomo (the sight of him impels Kagekiyo to strike at him to whom he owes his freedom). To kill



Program cover in memory of the Great Danjuro
Design for memorial performances at Imperial Theater, Tokyo

himself would be to act against Kwannon, who had saved his life.

4. One act, "Ya-no-ne" ("Arrow-heads"), one of the 18 favorite pieces of Danjuro, in which Tokimune sharpens his arrowheads and prepares himself to aid his brother in avenging their father. Danjuro takes an important part in this piece.

5. One act, "Kanjinocho," the third play on the Imperial program.

6. Two acts from "Tsuki-no-Shiranami" ("White Waves of the Moon"), in which is shown a repentant thief reforming his former accomplice.

7. Consisting of two separate pieces, "Suhō Odoshi" and "Shiyakyo." In the former the wonderful feat of Yoichi, a famous archer, is recounted in a dance. In the latter, in a dance, the life of lions is shown—how a mother lion plays with its cubs and tries their strength by pushing them from the top of a precipice—the moral of which has been strongly upheld in our education.

Talented as most of them are in their art, none of the actors now taking part in the memorial performances is considered great enough to assume the name of Danjuro the Ninth, as the ninth has so outshone the others in his art. Danjuro's son-in-law, scouted by the fact that no pupil of the ninth Danjuro has been found worthy to succeed to the master's name, though 15 years have passed, went on the stage himself some years ago. He has just been christened "Sanzo," one of the great Danjuro's stage names. But Sanzo has to go far even to equal a number of his contemporaries, much less to attain the mastery of art for which Danjuro the Ninth still shines in our memory.

LONDON NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Nov. 30).—Now that Sir Thomas Beecham's operatic season at Drury Lane has come to an end, it is possible for Mr. Arthur Collins to rehearse day and night, if he wishes, the forthcoming pantomime, "Aladdin." The chorus and ballet are under the supervision of Signor Pratesi. The principals are Robert Hale as Aladdin, Madge Titherage as Aladdin, Stanley Lupino as the Widow Twankey, and Harry Chaff as the Emperor of China.

At the Queen's Theater, where "Brewster's Millions" is doing excellent business, Mr. Percy Hutchinson will revive Sir James Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella" for afternoon performances only. The principal parts will be played by Mr. Hutchinson and Miss Hilda Trevelyan. The entire proceeds of the first performance will be given to the Queen's Hospital for Sailors and Soldiers at Farnham. And at this performance the Queen has promised to be present.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell and the Countess of Wemyss are, with the consent of Mr. Albert de Courville, giving an entertainment at the Duke of York's Theater for the Winchcombe Voluntary Aid Hospital. Scenes from "The Thirteenth Chair" will be given by Mrs. Campbell and the members of the Duke of York's company, and a travesty of the same play will be acted by Miss Ethel Levey and other artists from the Empire.

In place of "The Invisible Foe," by Mr. Walter Hackett, Mr. H. B. Irving has arranged that "The Private Secretary" shall fill the bill every evening at the Savoy Theater. In the afternoons "Alice in Wonderland" will be given.

A new farce by Miss Estelle Burney, called "The Prodigy," will be played during the Christmas holidays at the Court, twice daily.

A performance of "The Man from

Blankley's" will be given at His Majesty's Theater, with a star cast, for King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses. Mr. Charles Hawtrey, Mr. Gerald du Maurier, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Lottie Venne and others will appear.

"The Beauty Spot," which will shortly be seen at the Gaiety Theater, London, has had an enthusiastic reception in Manchester, where it was produced at the Theater Royal by Mr. Alfred Butt.

M. Brieux's "Damaged Goods" will follow "The Three Daughters of M. Dupont" at Liverpool, where Miss Ethel Irving is having a tremendous success.

All sorts of things are being done at the Royal Victoria Hall (the "Old Vic")—Shakespeare's "King John," "The Tempest," "Henry V." and "The Taming of the Shrew." The "Grand holiday attraction" will be "A Naval Review of Reviews" by Russell and Sybil Thorndike and E. A. Ross, preceded by a version of Charles Dickens' "Christmas Carol." But besides Shakespeare, the public, at the small charge of 6d., will be able to hear in English "The Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart, and Verdi's "Il Trovatore."

There was quite a large audience, including a number of soldiers from the adjacent Union Jack Club, to see "King John," done by Mr. Ben Greet's "Vic" Shakespeare Company. The acting was vigorous and sometimes rather noisy, but it was earnest and enthusiastic. The staging was of the simplest, and rather drab, and the dresses, it must be confessed, were mostly drab too. But then economy in dress is insisted on. Miss Sybil Thorndike's Constance was a thoroughly good piece of work. It is always a comfort to listen to Shakespeare without effort, and one could not only hear, but get the sense of what Miss Thorndike was saying. In gesture she was too energetic; her arms became windmills. But then Constance's insistent and persistent grief has baffled most actresses—she keeps it up to breaking point. Mr. Russell Thorndike was also easily heard and followed. But, unfortunately, he made his King John a rather common sort of fellow. Mr. Ben Greet, in contrast to his company, almost under-acted Hubert—but it is a part that always scores. One could wish the "Old Vic" were less dismal. The "turns" at a music hall may be dull, and very often are, but, at least, the theater is bright and gay to a fault. Shakespeare should not be associated with dullness, but, alas, how often he is!

CHESTER MYSTERY
PLAYS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

The Chester Mysteries of the Nativity and Adoration, as set down by George Bellin, last in the Fifteenth Century, and now played by the Greenwich Village Players at their theater in New York City, afternoon of Dec. 20. Given in their present form for the first time in America.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reverent simplicity marked the performance of this trio of guild plays, and the general effect had not a little uplifting, not to say inspiring, quality. Director Conroy and his assistant, Mr. Mitchell, with wisdom eliminated in the adapting of the old pieces those characters and characteristics which are purely anachronisms; with the result that the story of the shepherds, their offering at the manger and the homage of the three kings was told with the force of clarity and directness. The players in most cases understood and profited by the music of their lines.

Mr. Conroy preserved the traditional community atmosphere which sur-

rounds these plays by using no curtain other than that drawn aside to reveal Mary, Joseph and the Child, by the Angel Gabriel. This minimized the native atmosphere of the little theater auditorium and introduced the audience directly to a scene full of religious color, in mood and manner befitting the subject. At half stage stood an altar covered with a white cloth. Between two rows of candles, which shed subdued light from either side of this altar, rose a vivid representation of a stained-glass window, over the top of which, far up toward the flies, played a light like that which falls softly upon some ancient cathedral floor at the height of the day. Extending from this window to the footlights at either side of the stage, where single candles burned, hung dark curtains in straight folds.

At the right of the altar was the little inner stage representing the manger. The four shepherds ate and drank on the step before the altar. When the "glory of the Lord" began to shine round them, fortunately no attempt at realism was made by manipulation of stage lights. If the auditor could not see and feel light in the speech and attitude of the shepherds that was his loss.

The adoration of the shepherds and the gifts of the kings were presented without change of scene, and the plays began and ended with perhaps a too priestly enunciation of welcome and benediction. The enunciation entered and left by the center aisle, thus heightening the impression that the performance, somehow, was an expression of community impulse befitting the season. There seemed to be too long a period of singing off stage, in representation of the angelic chorus, and this feature of the entertainment was necessarily handicapped by the use of a small organ.

There were other debatable points of similar minor importance, but the performance was of a general excellence in line with the standard this theater is setting for itself, and withal creditable to the enterprise which brought it forth.

WORK OF TRINITY
PLAYERS, MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—In the Trinity Players, Montreal has an amateur organization which has been working consistently for years to keep alive an artistic and literary stage tradition. The official name of the Players is the Dramatic and Literary Club of Trinity Church; but the club has long since outgrown parochial boundaries and is thoroughly representative of the amateur dramatic talent of the city, accepting for membership anyone of acting ability.

The casting is done by a purely neutral body, composed of three officers who are not on the acting list. They are the Rev. G. Quinton Warner, the president; W. A. Tremayne, the coach, who is the only paid officer, and C. W. Simpson, a Montreal painter, who is in charge of the stage settings. This system eliminates the custom of tendency toward internal dissension.

Though the club has long been in existence, its attempts seriously to present important plays date from eight years ago, under encouragement of the Rev. Robert Norwood, a Canadian poet, now of Toronto; and the period of its more promising work began in 1912, when Mr. Simpson identified himself with its efforts. Mr. Simpson and his wife have given freely of their time to provide stage settings, decorations and lighting that would make a fitting frame for the Players' productions in the Parish Hall, which offers few facilities of a commercial theater.

Two or three evenings a week are devoted to rehearsals, from October to May; and six or eight players of conspicuous talent have been developed in the acting list of about 30. Since 1914 seven of the players have joined the colors, leaving most of the men's roles to a few members. Of competent women players there is a surplus. The club stands ready to give performances for any worthy cause. On Nov. 28 it acted three one-act plays for the soldiers' comforts fund in Victoria Hall, Westmount.

The aim has been to present the best contemporary drama, particularly those works written in English of English authorship. A glance through the list of presentations shows the titles of many Pinero plays, and several by Galsworthy, "The House Next Door," "The Tyranny of Tears," "The Mollusc," "The Twelve-Pound Look," "Milestones," "Makeshifts and Realities," "The Shadow of the Glen," "The Fifth Commandment."

It is even hoped by the Players that they may become the nucleus of a national theater movement in Canada after the war. The coming of peace will bring home the rest of Trinity, Canon Almond, now head of the chaplain service of the Canadian forces in France. He has always been a source of encouragement to the Players. On a site adjoining the church property, it is planned to erect eventually a playhouse seating 600. A good start has been made already toward a building fund. The enlarged scope of the Players in this new home, it is expected, will enable them to devote all their time to the work, and thus progress toward their ideal of a theater which shall serve all Canada.

ARTISTS GUILD THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Three novel plays by Alfred Kreymborg—"When the Willow Nods," "Manikin and Minikin," and "Lima Beans"—were recently presented at the Artists Guild Theater by the Players Company. The author came from New York for the occasion.

"LOYALTY" AT THE
ST. JAMES', LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Loyalty," a play in four acts by "The Author," produced at the St. James' Theater, under the management of Messrs. Vedrenne & Eadie. The cast: Sir Andrew Craig.....Mr. J. Fisher White
Ernest Stutchbury.....Mr. Lennox Pavie
Frank Aylett.....Mr. C. Aubrey Smith
Mildmay.....Mr. Randle Ayrton
Harry Craig.....Mr. Percival Clark
Andrea Craig.....Miss Viola Tree

LONDON, England.—The sincerity of the anonymous author of "Loyalty" is beyond question—that is to say, if anyone presenting one side of a question, and that his own, can justly be called sincere. But, taking the ordinary point of view, that to believe a thing to be true is a sufficient guarantee of your truthfulness, then the author is undoubtedly very sincere indeed. In fact, he seems to be, like his editor of the New Standard—"uplifted."

And the same sincerity of feeling existed in the whole-hearted enthusiasm of the audience. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Aubrey Smith as Frank Aylett were almost feverishly endorsed and conscientious objectors scattering their flimsy sophistries to the winds, the house rang with laughter and applause.

Again, when Sir Andrew Craig (Mr. Fisher White), a convert from pacifism, told of the terrible fate of his son, a prisoner in Germany, every one listened with profound emotion. Apart, however, from the circumstances, Mr. Fisher White's restrained and admirable acting might easily account for the feeling he certainly stirred. But neither the acting, nor the play, nor, indeed, the characters in the play were the interest to those assembled at the St. James' Theater. The ideas were the thing, the ideas embodied in the author's conception of loyalty.

When a letter-writer signs himself "Veritas," the reader not infrequently wonders whether the anonymous author has realized the full significance of that word. To dub your opinions by some such high-sounding title is apt to arouse criticism. But the author of "Loyalty" has taken the position of a preacher; and a preacher, one knows, has it entirely his own way. The characters who express his opinions are fine fellows. And even those whose ideas are all wrong in the first act show that their hearts are in the right place by coming round to the author's way of thinking at the fall of the curtain.

Of course there are some who are not converted and continue to think that the country exists for the "party" to the very end. But then, these are ridiculous people, made up to look funny, and never opening their mouths except to give the audience a chance of laughing at them, and Mr. Aubrey Smith an opportunity of knocking them over like ninneps. Even the editor of the New Standard, who has the exuberant nature of a mole with that creature's limited perception, and who does show some humanity in the last act, is nothing but a sort of buffoon. And Mr. Lennox Pavie plays him amusingly enough from that point of view. But the play, carefully written and earnestly thought out, is a tract, with loyalty for its text, and its purpose is insisted on in every line.

Mr. Aubrey Smith has hard work to do in delivering very long speeches, and he does it well. Most of the characters are drawn on broad farcical lines, but Mr. Randle Ayrton makes a good deal of the part of a clerk, who, as secretary to a pacifist editor, secretly holds strong imperialist views. Miss Viola Tree is the only woman in the cast, but beyond being gracefully sympathetic little is demanded of her.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six new theatrical offerings and a bill of children's plays make the holiday week merry for the reviewers. The seasonal onslaught began Friday night with the production of "Yes or No" at the Forty-eighth Street, and continued Saturday with Mr. Faversham's production of "Lord and Lady Algy" at the Broadhurst. The new Hitchcock-Gutzrevue, "Words and Music" opened Monday at the Fulton, and Miss Barrymore appeared at the Empire in "The Lady of the Camelias." Charles Dillingham's production of "General Put" was put on at the Gaiety Tuesday night, "Why Marry?" the Jesse Lynch Williams comedy, with Nat Goodwin, was presented at the Astor, Cohan & Harris brought out "Going Up," musical piece, at the Liberty, and Miss Margaret Anglin presented "Billeted" at the Playhouse. "Mother Carey's Chickens" is at the Standard. Mame Bernhardt continues her performances at the Palace this week.

"The Country Cousin" has left the Gaiety after 132 performances. Miss Grace George has temporarily discontinued her season at the Playhouse, after appearing 47 times in Bernstein's "L'Elevation." On New Year's Eve Miss Laurette Taylor will appear in J. Hartley Manners' "Happiness," at the Criterion, Mrs. Fiske and "Madame Sand" moving to the Knickerbocker. The same night Mr. Cohan will bring out his new revue.

As a result of a review of the situation throughout the country, the Dramatic Mirror reports that the slump in theater attendance has never before been equaled in America. Patronage of legitimate theaters has increased in only 10 cities, decreasing in 32, and remaining normal in 45. Increase in film patronage is reported in 21 cities, a decrease in 46 and normal conditions in 31. War-time

economy, war taxes and in many cases a lack of worth in the productions themselves are among the causes given for the slump. Managers are taking various measures to offset it, one of the most significant of which is reduction of prices.

The Theater Workshop is preparing to give a bill of one-act plays, translated from the Yiddish, at the Peoples House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, on Jan. 8 and 10. This will be the first of a series of international drama programs directed by George Henry Trader for the organization. The East-West Players are preparing to present four one-acts, three of which are from the Yiddish. They are "Abigail," a Biblical play by David Pinski; "Winter," by Sholom Asch; "The Shadchen's Daughter," by Abraham Reisin, and "Pawns," an American play about the war, by Percival Wilde.

Tony Sarg's marionettes will be seen for the first time at the Neighborhood Playhouse, Dec. 29, 30 and Jan. 5 and 6. Broadway now has two lightless nights, Sunday and Monday. Vaudeville managers requested that they be exempted from the rule, because they had allowed Liberty bond solicitation in their theaters, but the Fuel Administration at Washington refused the request.

"YES OR NO" GIVEN
IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Yes or No," a play in three acts, prologue and epilogue, by Arthur Goodrich, produced by Anderson and Weber at the Forty-eighth Street Theater, New York City, evening of Dec. 21. The cast: Auntie Phipps.....Willette Kershaw
Nell.....Emilie Polini
Mrs. Nell.....Emilie Polini
Gerald Kent.....Kaiman Matus
Margaret Vane.....Willette Kershaw
Donald Vane.....Frank Wilcox
Emma.....Marjorie Wood
Tom.....John Adair Jr.
Ellen.....Margaret Lytle
Leach.....Malcolm Duncan
Hooker.....John A. Butler
Kittie.....Adrienne Morrison
Daniel Berry.....Frank Aberwald
Ruth Berry.....Sally Tysler
Nicholas Rankin.....Irving Dillon

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. Goodrich offers two plays in one, 10 scenes for the price of the usual three or four. The prologue shows Nell (grand old melodramatic cognomen) about to run away with a designing Gerald, who save Nell, mother and auntie decided to tear down the veil hitherto concealing their pasts. The three acts relate the stories of a rich woman, who, unhappily married, departed with another man and regretted it; and of a poor woman, who, as unhappily wed, rebuffed a similar suitor and never regretted it.

The former play is enacted on the left half of the stage, the latter on the right, without an intervening wall. The one is illumined by amber spotlights, the other by white ones, and the side not in use is darkened. The effect is not as confusing as might be expected, for each scene is complete in itself, this precaution helping to preserve the unity of the whole, or rather, each half.

Mr. Goodrich has written little more than crude melodrama, but the novelty of construction and the fact that the piece is crammed with "sure-fire stuff" may give him a success. The piece is at least as excusable as "On Trial." His play about the rich woman is in many places inept and ineffective, but the story of the poor family is told with a good sense of scene, of character values and of humor. Mr. Goodrich joins the actions effectively at the end, when the rich wife is taken into the home of the poor wife.

Nell, of course, profits by the examples set before her, and Gerald starts on a round-the-world trip, alone.

The cast in most places is competent. Emilie Polini as the drudge-burdened wife lifts the character high out of its written mold. Miss Polini will some day find a part which will parallel her undeniably uncommon talents.

LITTLE THEATER, PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

The Chinese Lantern, a comedy in three acts by Laurence Housman, presented by the Stage Players of Philadelphia at the Little Theater, evening of Dec. 17, 1917. The cast: Tikpu.....William Whitney
Yunglung.....George Y. Edwards
Mee-Mee.....Fanny Albertman
Jong-Mosi.....J. N. Deeter
Mrs. Olangeth.....Catherine Parr
Olangeth.....Henry L. Fox
Cos-Mosi.....Walter D. Dalsimer
Wio-Wan.....Henry C. Sheppard

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It would be a hardy person who would call this work of Housman's great drama. But it is an excellent bit of workmanship, touched with the light hand of fantasy and satire, frequently signalized with no small beauty of dialogue and cleverness of thought. Outside of the tasteful setting which reveals the interior of the workshop of the lantern makers, the Stage Society failed to reach, or even seriously to grasp after, the play's essence. William Whitney, as the drudge, Mr. Deeter as the rag merchant, and Fanny Albertman, a newcomer in the ranks of Mrs. Jay's organization, alone sensed the play in general and their roles in particular. But they were unable, of course, to carry the whole performance. The other members of the cast, instead of concentrating upon the effective reading of lines which almost read themselves, attempted a finished characterization. This, we take it, is the usual error of stage novices. But inasmuch as it alienates the average theatergoer from the organizations whose avowed purpose is to stay outside the rut of the commercial theater, it is a regrettably costly error for the players themselves, for the theater everywhere, and for the public.

W. J. FERGUSON ON
ENSEMBLE ACTING

"Where lies the essence of a good dramatic performance? In the ensemble effect. Yet ensemble is too seldom achieved in play production; often is not sought. Seldom in a production for a star are the members of the company permitted fully to be interpreters of characters; too often they are required to be 'feeders' of the star, and allowed to give play to their characterizations only when the star is not on the stage. Mind, I do not say that an occasional star may not be artist enough to seek ensemble, with himself never more than a correct value in the effect of the whole; but many years' experience has proved to me that the star system is selfish in tendency, and hence inclines always to drift away from the ideal of ensemble."

W. J. Ferguson, still in the bizarre costume he wears during his amusing performance of the scheming Wazir in the "Ma'aruf" episode of the new play Owen Davis has drawn from "The Arabian Nights" tales, was talking to a caller from The Christian Science Monitor after a matinee performance in Boston, just before the production departed for New York to begin its run at the Punch and Judy Theater, under Charles Hopkins' management.

It should be said here, in passing, that Mr. Ferguson does not habitually play the stern mentor to his profession. He was out of a jovial mood during this talk only when a turn in the chat happened to touch on the tendency of the star system to center interest upon the personality of the player instead of upon the idea of the play. Lester Wallack, in whose company Mr. Ferguson played for four years, placed himself on an equal footing with his company in producing a play, and let whoever could shine by his own merits, not by virtue of tricky stage management.

"Mrs. John Drew was a great Lady Teazle; none other has made me forget her. John T. Raymond was a first-rate comedian. I was with him in 'Col. Sellers' in 1874, and with Mr. and Mrs. Florence in 'The Mighty Dollar' the following year. They all understood teamwork, they knew that the good listener doubles the effect of the work of the actor who is speaking. A selfish person is not a good listener, and so is only half an actor. Yes, good listening is a vital element of an effective ensemble."

Mr. Ferguson does not relish talk about old-school acting and "new-school" acting. He asserts emphatically that the proportion of bad actors ran high in the good old days, just as it does now. Youngsters today, he finds, are perhaps less inclined than the stage beginners of a generation ago to make a serious study of their profession, owing to the development of the "type" custom of casting plays, whereby novices are often put into roles because they look the parts, whether or not they can act them.

Like George Arliss, Mr. Ferguson believes in working with the intelligence of the audience, guiding the instincts of the spectators, and hinting with the face as well as with the voice, at what is to come, so that the audience is carried along on the qui vive, just ahead of the action.

"All this," Mr. Ferguson explained, "is purely the actor's art employed to exercise the illusion of lifelikeness aimed at by the author. Acting which evokes this illusion is a paradox in itself, for it requires that the player shall conduct himself as if there were a fourth wall to the stage, and yet shall carry along with him intellectually and emotionally a body of spectators sitting on the other side of that fourth wall. That is why a vaudeville entertainment has nothing essentially in common with a play production in which ensemble is the keynote."

AMERICAN NOTES

Cohan & Harris have in preparation "Three Fables East," a drama by Anthony Kelly; "David's Adventure," a fantasy by A. E. Thomas, based on Leona Dalrymple's story entitled "A Driftwood Adventure," and a new musical play by Roi Cooper Megrue and Irving Berlin.

A stock company season has been opened in Minneapolis at the Shubert Theater with Miss Florence Stone as leading woman.

The Majestic, a new theater in Providence, R. I., is to be opened in January. It seats 3000 persons and will be booked by the Shuberts.

The men at Camp Upton are to have a motion-picture theater, owned and managed by themselves. A benefit performance at the Forty-fourth Street Theater netted \$18,000 for that purpose.

Stuart Walker's production of Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen" had a run of over 100 performances at the Playhouse, Chicago.

The Amateur Players Club of Los Angeles, Cal., on Dec. 1 gave a bill of three plays: "The Only Son," a Russian episode by Marjorie Sinclair; "O'Flaherty, V. C.," by Bernard Shaw; and "Food," by W. C. DeMille.

The Hollywood (Cal.) Community Players recently presented their second production, a bill of four one-act plays: Earing's "Catherine Parr," Shaw's "How He Lied," to Her Husband," Susan Glaspell's "Trifles," and Lord Dunsany's "The Tents of the Arabs."

The Players Club of San Francisco recently presented for two weeks at the Little Theater Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado."

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TWO VETERANS FOR OHIO STATE TEAM

Coach L. W. St. John Will Have to Develop New Basketball Five, as the Stars of Last Year Are in War Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State University's basketball hopes are not very high this season. Not only has war's hand reached many members of the squad and taken them away from university pursuits, but the War Department has ordered that the gymnasium be used as an armory to quarter the aviators who are receiving their ground instructions here. The sport, however, will be continued despite the double handicap that has been put upon the work.

When the basketball roll was called this month it was found that but two letter men were still in school. Capt. C. W. Hulen '18 and Forward D. H. Davies '18, are the two men of last year's team remaining. Both are considered good basketball men, making a good nucleus around which Coach L. W. St. John must build a team.

Not much is known of the rest of the candidates in hand. In all 15 candidates have reported, most of them not because they are well-versed in basketball, but because they are men who have taken part in other sports and have come out for basketball to help fill any places their athletic training may help them to fill into. Since but a few practice sessions have been held, and those in gymnasiums of Columbus high schools, it is hard to make predictions as to the men who will be chosen to fill the three vacant positions on the team.

In Bryan Heise '19, Coach St. John has a man who looks from the showing made in his tryout last year, to be suitable for one of the forward positions. Capt. H. J. Courtney '18, of the championship football team is the only other upper-class man of experience who has reported. Courtney worked out with the basketball men last year and gave signs of developing into a good floor man, with some hard training, which he has shown himself willing to take up. Courtney plays a guard.

All the other men counted upon for service this year have gone, every one to the nation's service. Dwight Peabody '18, end on the football team who played in many basketball contests last season, left school at the end of the football season and is getting into the aviation service. C. W. Harley '19, has been accepted in the aviation and has withdrawn from the university. Paul Bast '19, and C. MacDonald '19, also are in the service, the former at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., and the latter in the naval reserve stationed at Hampton Roads, Va. Of last year's team, Capt. F. W. Norton '17, now holds another captaincy in the aviation service. D. L. Leader '17, is a lieutenant in the infantry.

The other candidates for the 1918 team have been drawn from the last year's freshman team or are men from the other classes who have offered their services because they wanted to help out in the problem which faces Coach St. John. The most likely looking of the new men is R. D. Kennedy '20, of Greenfield, Mass. Kennedy is a center and played that position on the freshman team last season so well that the varsity team was given all he could do when Kennedy was pitted against him. Kennedy looks to be the best man for the center place. A. J. Nemecek '20, alternated with Kennedy last year on the freshman team and is out for the varsity now.

W. C. Fish '20, and J. C. Francis '20, were forwards on the freshman team last year and are battling for their positions again this year on the varsity. G. R. Stinchcomb '20, halfback on this season's football team has offered his services to Coach St. John and may be developed into a good guard. He is inexperienced but fast and can pass well. Russell Paul '20, also is trying for a guard position.

Of the other men, nothing is known. John C. Kindel '20, J. L. Carruthers '20, Otto Kinneberg '19, J. H. McCune '20 and Emerson DeWitt '19 have also offered their services to the coach. Not much can be said at this time of their ability.

The first game with Ohio Wesleyan to have been played here was called off because the aviators were occupying the gymnasium. It is expected, however, that the barracks being built on the campus for the army men will be completed soon and the basketball work will again be available. The work will then continue as planned. The schedule as it now stands is:

Jan. 12—Michigan at Ann Arbor. 19—Northwestern at Evanston. Feb. 1—Indiana at Bloomington. 4—Purdue at Lafayette. 9—Indiana at Columbus. 11—Illinois at Urbana. 15—Oberlin at Oberlin. 18—Illinois at Columbus. 25—Purdue at Columbus. 25—Northwestern at Columbus. March 2—Oberlin at Columbus. 9—Michigan at Columbus.

CHEVROLET WINS IN FIVE-MILE CONTEST

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—What was said to be a new world's automobile record for five miles on a one-mile circular dirt track was made in a race Tuesday by Louis Chevrolet, who defeated Barney Oldfield and Edward Hearne, his time being 3m. 48s.

In a trial lap, officially timed, Oldfield clipped a second off the world's record by negotiating the mile in 45.2-5s.

BECKER LEADING LEAGUE BATTERS

Former Major League Outfielder Now With Kansas City Heads the American Association Men

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Beals Becker of the Kansas City club, and former major league player, leads the American Association batters, according to official averages announced this week. Becker's mark for the season is .323. David Altizer of Minneapolis finished one point behind Becker. Four men had averages higher than Becker, but they played in less than half as many games. Dale of Indianapolis hit .370 in 23 games; Blackburn, Columbus, batted for 350 for 56 contests; Harper of Minneapolis, in 26 games, finished with .345, while Crane of Minneapolis, in 53 games, clipped off .332.

Paul Dessen of St. Paul ran away with the stolen base honors, with 55. He also led in run getting, scoring 118 times.

McCarthy of Columbus finished with 37 sacrifice hits, which topped Bronkie of Indianapolis and Shively of Columbus by one.

Kansas City led the league in team batting, with .265; Louisville was second, with .262, and St. Paul third, with .260. Indianapolis, the pennant winner, was next to the last in batting, with .251.

RECORD BROKEN IN WALKING CONTEST

The thirteenth annual walking race of the West End House, Boston, was won Tuesday by Mark Bortman, who covered the 15-mile course in 2h. 39m. 7s., breaking the previous record of 2h. 40m. made by Joseph Blumenthal in 1915 by 53s. By his victory Tuesday, Bortman, who won the race in 1914 and 1916, acquired the Cowlishaw trophy. Of the 40 entries, 28 finished the course, with Frank Jerome second, whose time was 2h. 42m., and David Fino third, with the time 2h. 47m.

The course led from the West End House by Chambers and Joy streets to Beacon Street to Commonwealth Avenue to Center Street, Newton, and returning by Beacon Street. At the close of the contest a meeting was held in the West End House where the prizes were awarded. An intermediate race was won by A. Pollay. The order of finish was as follows: A. Pollay, 2h. 3m. 15s.; H. Gluck, 2h. 3m. 1m.; J. Pushell, 2h. 3m.; C. Dorn, 2h. 3m.; Liberman, 2h. 3m.; C. Plumberg, 2h. 3m.; Koupechik, 2h. 3m.; Reisman, 2h. 3m.; J. Levine, 2h. 3m.

EXEMPTION URGED FOR FARM HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—In dealing with the question of the relation between the rural producer and the urban consumer, E. H. Stonehouse, speaking at the convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, said that the only way to increase production was to close industries not vital to the life of the nation and to bring men back to the land. The shortage of food, he declared, was not the result of any calculated action on the part of the farmers, for they have produced to the limit, and yet the production has fallen off. The scarcity of labor is one of the causes. In asking exemption for the men on the farm, he said, the farmers could not be accused of disaffection, disloyalty or dissatisfaction. The situation, as they understood it, was so serious that the universal cry went forth and they demanded as a national service that their skilled men be left on the farm. To take a man who is necessary in the operation of the farm and put him in the army, meant to take him off the list of producers and put him on the list of consumers. It meant, too, probably, to take the food out of the mouths of five or six boys in the trenches. The most efficient remedy would be to close all industries not essential and send the available labor to the farms and other necessary pursuits.

R. W. E. Burnaby, in a very interesting address, expressed the opinion that, if the great law of supply and demand were left alone, and not tampered with by combines and politics, things would adjust themselves. The price of wheat, he said, did not have to be fixed because of farmers, but because of the men between the farmers and the consumer. "The cry," he continued, "is for food and for more food. It is a serious matter, and although the Government tells us to produce it, they do not send us men to seed or harvest. They fix the price of our products, but they guarantee the munition manufacturers such a price that they can afford to pay as high as \$10 a night for laborers from the farms of this Province. And men who cry out against paying 14 cents for milk, in all likelihood, have good farm help cutting their grass or firing their furnaces. It is true the Food Controller fixed the price of bread and shorts, but they have cost the farmer \$2 a ton more since the price was fixed."

J. Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers Association in the West, gave an account of the work of two cooperative societies of which he is an officer, the profits of one last year being over \$1,000,000, and the other \$800,000.

The farmers declared themselves unanimously in favor of a resolution asking the Government to prohibit the use of grain for the making of any alcoholic beverages during the war, another important resolution being to ask the Government to remove the duty from agricultural implements and clover seed. The organization decided to extend its operations to the Province of Quebec.

WEST HAM BEATEN IN COMBINATION

Tottenham Hotspurs Defeat the Leaders in Association Football Game Played in London Nov. 24—Fulham Also Loses

LONDON, England.—The defeat of West Ham, the leaders of the London combination, by Tottenham Hotspurs, was the feature of the association football games played in London Nov. 24. The result of this match places the Spurs on an equality with West Ham as regards points, though they do not possess such a good goal average. Fulham, the third club in the competition, fared no better than the leaders, for they were beaten at Millwall 2 goals to 1. On the other hand, Chelsea showed great improvement in obtaining four out of the seven goals scored in their match with Woolwich Arsenal. Crystal Palace failed to score at Brentford, the home side penetrating their visitors' defense on three occasions. Clapton Orient were also beaten at home, by the odd goal in three, by Queen's Park Rangers.

In the Lancashire section of the league, Stoke were without a fixture on Saturday, so that Liverpool, by virtue of a 7-to-0 victory over Blackburn Rovers, now head the competition table. Nominally superior by one point, they have played a match more than Stoke, who, therefore, have quite a good opportunity of coming to the front again. Everton, 3 points behind the second club, won decisively at Bury by 5 goals to 2, while Bolton Wanderers shared with them the distinction of winning on opponent's territory by means of a narrow 3-to-2 success at Stockport.

Manchester United were the victors in their home match with Preston North End, though only by the odd goal in three. The remaining two matches, Oldham Athletic vs. Burslem, and Southport vs. Manchester City, were drawn. A match at Burnley with Blackpool as the visitors, was played in the subsidiary competition, and resulted in a 3-to-1 win for the home club.

No change is to be recorded in the leadership of the Midland section of the league. Sheffield United are still leading, with Leeds City a couple of points behind. Both clubs won on Saturday, the former by a solitary goal against Huddersfield Town, the latter by 2 to 0 against Notts County. Bradford followed the example of the leaders and defeated Sheffield Wednesday 2 to 1. They are playing more successful football this season than their once brilliant near rivals—Bradford City. The City are now only third from the bottom, and are considered to have done very well in obtaining their third victory at the expense of Barnsley by 2 to 1 on Saturday.

Birmingham, the victor of more than one aspirant for leadership this season, were beaten by Notts Forest 2 to 1. Leicester Fosse ran up a big score in their encounter with Grimsby Town. Seven goals were obtained, of which the Fosse claimed six. Hull City won at home 2 to 0 against Lincoln, without difficulty, this completing the Midland program.

Kilmarnock still continue their run of success in the Scottish league. Their latest opponents—Ayr United—went under to them by 3 goals to 0 on Saturday, although they had the supposed advantage of playing before their own supporters. Celtic were at home to the Hibernians and scored 5 goals without reply from the visitors. Greenock Morton scored the only goal of the game with St. Mirren, but it was sufficient to keep them on an equality of points with the Celtic. The Rangers counted themselves very fortunate in winning on an amateurs' ground at Queen's Park, for at one period of the game the eventual losers were two goals up. Finally the Rangers won 3 to 2. Partick Thistle, next in the competition to the Rangers, won easily by 3 to 0 against Clyde, but Motherwell broke the sequence by going under at Dumbarton 4 to 3. A drawn game, in which six goals were scored, took place on the Academics' ground, with Clydebank as visitors. The Hearts lost at home to Falkirk 2 to 0, and Airdrieonians also at home, were beaten by Third Lanark 3 to 0.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Lieut. W. B. Schafer, former half-back on the University of Chicago varsity football team, is said to have been the first American officer to "go over the top" in the war with Germany.

Leon Davis, captain of the Boston Athletic Association Gun Club, made a perfect score at the Riverside traps, Tuesday, with a possible 100. This is a new record for the traps, the previous mark being 99 which was tied by Davis last Saturday.

That is certainly a great work Frank Gluck is doing with the soldiers at Camp Upton. The former Princeton football captain and all-round athlete star is well qualified to train athletes, and his football team of last fall showed that he was doing his work well.

The Millrose Athletic Association has made no less than 12 of its 16 events in the annual indoor meet at Madison Square Garden, New York, Jan. 23, open to enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy. Not only has the association done this for the soldiers and sailors, but it has also announced that the proceeds of the games will go to the war department fund for supplying athletic paraphernalia to the various camps and cantonments.

WANDERERS TO STAR AT HOCKEY

Famous New York Club Gatherers Together a Strong Team for This Winter's Activities

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the Wanderers' Hockey Club of New York putting a seven in the field this winter, it is generally predicted that the followers of this popular winter sport are going to see some splendid competition despite the fact that the Amateur Hockey League will not hold its championship race. One of the strongest teams New York has ever seen has been gathered together to represent the Wanderers.

Among the stars selected are Heferman, Roach, Mitchell and McCarthy of last year's Crescent A. C. team. In addition they have Wellington, the brilliant player from Canada; Dufresne and Smith of last year's Irish-American Athletic Club team, and Crovat, who played with the Crescents a few years ago and later starred with the Hockey Club of New York.

Four games have already been booked for the Wanderers at the St. Nicholas rink. They are all with Canadian teams. Saturday the Queens University seven of Kingston, Ont., will oppose the local men. Queens is unusually strong this year, having the services of several star players who have been sent back from France.

Jan. 5 the St. Patrick's seven of Toronto will be the Wanderers' opponents. A week later, on Jan. 12, the K. of C. team of Montreal will be seen at the Arena. The fourth and last game arranged thus far for the Wanderers will be with the Munitions Hockey Club of Ottawa. This contest will be played on the evening of Jan. 19.

In order to keep active the interest in hockey in this city, the lowest price for tickets to the big matches of the Wanderers that has ever prevailed at games in which the Canadian sevens have played at the St. Nicholas rink will be charged.

NEW YORK L. T. C. BUYS GROUNDS

Old Home of West Side Tennis Club Near Van Cortlandt Park Changes Hands

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Now that the New York Lawn Tennis Club has purchased the old grounds of the West Side Tennis Club near Van Cortlandt Park, this club is going to become a big factor in Metropolitan district lawn tennis circles and will be a bidder for some of the big championship tournaments, which are held yearly under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The purchasing of these grounds is one of the most important tennis transactions which has taken place in Greater New York since the West Side club moved to Forest Hills. These grounds are splendidly fitted out for the holding of big lawn tennis events and easily rank next to the present grounds of the West Side club.

The New York club expects to be in possession of its new grounds early next month. Owing to the fact that enlargements planned by Columbia University were going to take some of the space that the courts of the club have occupied at Columbia Oval, the officers of the New York club began to look around for new quarters. A committee was selected to do this work and three sites were reported as available; one on the Kingsbridge Road, a portion of Berkeley Oval, and the old grounds of the West Side Tennis Club, the field on which the great Davis cup matches of 1911 were played, in which W. A. Larned and M. E. McLaughlin defeated C. P. Dixon and A. H. Lowe, the British team.

A careful inspection of the famous old grounds was made by C. B. Winne, T. C. Young, the treasurer of the New York club, L. E. Sisson, the secretary, and H. J. Conant, Frank Oliver, and S. L. Martin of the board of governors. They found that the premises were in excellent condition, with 18 of the courts playable, despite the fact that the field had been used for public pay courts since the West Side club removed from there five years ago. Trees planted for back stop foliage and arrangements as to walks and entrances that had cost the West Side organization many thousands of dollars had actually been improved.

According to the report of the committee the big locker room, the lounge room, and the shower baths of the clubhouse are practically as good as when the West Side club left the property. All necessary repairs to courts, equipment and the house, it was said, could be done for about \$1000. It was pointed out that this expense was practically guaranteed, as the Nippon Club, the Japanese auxiliary of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, had pledged its members to financially support the change.

The announcement that the club was to occupy the old West Side field has already resulted in many inquiries as to qualifications necessary for membership. Twenty of the club's members are now in war service. The New York club now plans to revive the Bronx championship singles and the Manhattan championship doubles next season.

COCHRAN BEATS CUTLER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. G. Cutler, formerly of Boston, had an off day Tuesday in his 18.2 ballline billiard match with Walker Cochran of Chicago. Cochran won in the afternoon, 300 to 8, and at night 300 to 107.

THREE COLLEGES IN CHESS TOURNEY

Cornell, University of Pennsylvania and College of the City of New York Play for the Triangular League Title

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania and College of the City of New York are scheduled to open the nineteenth annual championship tournament of the Triangular College Chess League at the home of the New York City Chess Club today.

Cornell and City College have been scheduled to meet in the opening round today with the University of Pennsylvania drawing a bye. Brown, which is a member of the league, had not up to the morning entered a team, but if it should do so some time today, the team will be called upon to play two matches tomorrow.

Pennsylvania won the title last year with five points won and three lost. City College was second with four points each way, and Cornell was last with three points won and five lost.

Three of the four players nominated to represent Cornell this year were on last year's team. They are C. P. Hotson, S. Ginsburg and H. Berman. These players scored two and one-half of the points made by Cornell. City College will be represented by an entirely new team, while Pennsylvania has only one veteran, M. Schimselwitz, who won one point for his team in 1916. The entries follow:

Cornell—C. P. Hotson '18, H. Adelsberg '21, S. Ginsburg '17, H. Berman '18, City College—H. Borochow '20, E. Finckelstein '21, S. Sepulwin '18, C. D. Franz '19.

Pennsylvania—Meyer Schimselwitz '19, Reuben Kohn '18, S. N. Gerson '20, Charles Smolens '19, or C. A. Wishek '20.

JUNIORS PLAY FOR BIG TITLE

Some Splendid Matches in Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament at New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play continues today in the annual indoor boys' and junior lawn tennis championship tournament of the United States on the courts of the seventh regiment armory and some clever matches are expected to take place, judging from the form shown by some of the players in the opening rounds of Monday and Tuesday.

Skill and speed were cleverly blended as the players battled their way through the opening rounds. S. L. Alexander and H. W. Haldenstein of Columbia University, E. F. Hendrickson of Amherst, A. H. Brainerd of Princeton, Vincent Richards, the boy titleholder; H. F. Dornheim of Philadelphia and H. L. Taylor stood out in the junior division.

Abraham Bassford 3d, the young son of the famous Cornell veteran, C. F. Mathey, a cousin of Dean Mathey, and Cecil Donaldson provided the stirring matches in the boys' singles. All under 15 years of age, was remarkably good, while their command of strokes and tactics was often brilliant.

Hendrickson, who displayed such skill last year, showed considerable improvement. He eliminated Walter Kern of the Glendale School, 6-4, 6-2.

SOUTHERN PLANS SHORT SCHEDULE

Season of 1918 Is to Open Not Later Than April 18 and Will Close by Sept. 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Directors of the Southern Association of Baseball Leagues, meeting in this city, have decided that the number of games to be played in the league during the 1918 season will be reduced from 134 to 140. The series will open not later than April 18 and close Sept. 8.

Owners declared that their teams will not withdraw from the league in mid-season, although the posting of a forfeit to guarantee this, favored by most of the owners, was consistently opposed and defeated by the Mobile delegation. The promises were accepted and the forfeit plan abandoned.

The meeting was marked by the absence of player deals. No trading stock was offered, apparently because the owners are awaiting the results of army selection before considering the disposition of men whom they might otherwise care to change. But one manager reported securing any such players.

The \$10,000 guarantee or sinking fund of the league will be invested in Liberty Bonds in accordance with the directors' unanimous vote. War tax will be imposed according to a ruling by a committee which has not yet been announced.

CANADIAN EXPORT RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—New records for Canada were made in November of exports returns. The exports of Canadian produce were valued at \$187,515,515, the excess of exports over imports being some \$114,000,000. These remarkable figures were due to the heavy outward movement of both grain and manufactures.

PENNSYLVANIA LOSES SWIMMING CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Coach George Kistler of the University of Pennsylvania swimming team has just been called upon to face another handicap in his efforts to turn out a championship swimming team at that university, as F. H. Simonton, captain and star sprinter, has been called to the officers training camp.

Coach Kistler has been doing splendid work developing a team this winter in the face of big odds. In the first championship meet for the Red and Blue the team won from the College of the City of New York, 46 to 7, in swimming and 40 to 0 at water polo. Simonton won seven points for his team, taking first place in the 50-yard swim and being a member of the winning relay.

BILLIARD STARS NOT PLENTIFUL

Three Leading Contestants for Class A Title, Including Present Champion, Now in France

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Owing to the fact that several of the leading amateur billiard players of the United States are engaged in war work, it is expected that the quality of play in the coming championship events of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players will not be of as high quality as before. It is, however, expected that there will be a good-sized entry list, and that the playing will be close and interesting.

The Class A championship tournament is expected to be affected the most. It has never been easy to gather together an entry of really capable men for this tournament, men who are capable of grand averaging the requirements for admission to this class. Now, under war-time conditions the number of proficient players has been cut by a large percentage.

Some of the leading men who cannot compete this year because of war duties are Nathan Hall of Boston, the national amateur champion, and E. T. and F. S. Appleby. This removes three of the most promising players from the tournament, as all are in France with the American army. Of the players who are left the best known are E. W. Gardner of Montreal, several times holder of the national championship; M. D. Brown, another former champion; Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich.; T. H. Clarkson of Boston, who came to the fore in last year's tournament; E. L. Milburn of Memphis, a contestant in several tournaments of recent years, and Jacob Klinger of Austria.

Should all of these players be brought together there would be a tournament worth while, but this is unlikely. There is small chance that Milburn will come on from Memphis, and Heddon's appearance in an eastern tournament is also uncertain, particularly since there was an estrangement between him and the national association, which was smoothed out only recently. Clarkson will hardly compete in any tournaments outside of Boston, and Brown will probably not travel far to engage in a national championship. He did not compete in the event at Boston last March. As for Klinger, there is some doubt as to his status. Since the declaration of war against Austria he comes under the designation of an alien enemy.

It has not yet been determined where the national Class A event will be held, but in any case it appears as if there was a scarcity of candidates for this competition. This is not true of Class B, for there are many players in the country eligible, and wherever it is held it should have an entry of representative players. The same holds good for Class C.

Welker Cochran and A. G. Cutler are playing 3000 points at 18.2 ballline on the first five days of this week. They play 300 points each afternoon and evening. On Wednesday, Jan. 2, they will play an exhibition game at Yonkers.

MINNESOTA ELECTS KINGSLEY CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Football letter men of the University of Minnesota at their annual "M" banquet at the Minnesota Union, elected N. W. Kingsley '19, fullback on the team the past season, captain for the coming year. Kingsley is one of the youngest men ever honored at Minnesota, and because he is an engineering student as well as being below the draft age, is practically certain to return next year. The following players were awarded football letters:

N. W. Kingsley '19, George Hauser '18, N. A. Arntson '20, F. M. Williams '21, E. W. Lamm '20, P. A. Plinn '20, C. L. Eklund '18, D. L. Johnson '19, Alfred Schroeder '18, Paul Carroll '18, G. H. Bierman '18, W. L. Holmgren '20, H. L. Williams Jr. '20, F. W. Alderson '18, F. L. Jordan '19, L. O. Doyle '21, T. Johnson '19.

BELGIAN ARMY WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The second game of the series of association football matches arranged between a touring Belgian Army nine and various teams representing the British Army, was won at Celtic Park, Glasgow, by the Belgians by 2 goals to 1. The tourists showed a good knowledge of the game and a fine turn of speed. Brownlie, the Scottish goalkeeper, now in the Royal Field Artillery, had all his resource and experience tested by the opposing forwards. Smith of Manchester City scored for the British, and Van Hege and Bailly for the visitors.

CAMP UPTON HAS MANY ACTIVITIES

Frank Gluck, Former Princeton Varsity Football Captain, Is Training Many Soldier Athletes at Big Cantonment

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"A division of soldier athletes—that is our goal at Camp Upton," says Frank Gluck, director of athletics at that camp. Gluck, captain of the varsity football team at Princeton in 1915, is working solely to that end, and gaining results of the most tangible sort.

"Working on the assumption that the man who plays best makes the best fighter, our athletic program is so drawn up to reach every individual in camp, not with the purpose of specializing in developing champion athletes, but rather so that all may be given a chance to play—and play well," he continued.

Camp Upton is located on Long Island, just a few miles out of New York. Its quota has been drawn from the densely populated portions of New York and nearby points. A matter of course, there are some very excellent athletes included in the camp, and given these as a basis, there should be turned out a most extraordinary set of soldier athletes.

Regimental officers, according to Gluck, are the most active in carrying out purposes for which athletics have been introduced into the camp. Fifteen regimental football teams were in camp. This, however, is only a small part of athletics in the camp. Baseball was played so long as conditions were right. Likewise soccer and other outdoor games. As winter came the men were removed to inside quarters for their games and readily took up indoor baseball, basketball and indoor sports that run the whole line.

"Think of a relay race," Gluck said, "in which 300 men participated; another where 240 men ran, a hand-grenade contest with 200 bombers, and in like manner the other events featured."

And that's only a circumstance connected with the athletic development going on in Camp Upton. The men are given every chance to enjoy themselves at the games they like best and there is a certain amount of recreational drilling, conducted along the lines of athletic training, every day. The old setting-up exercises are begrudgingly giving over to technical training methods.

BARROW CONTINUE RUGBY SUCCESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor


LONDON, England.—The Barrow Northern Union Rugby Football team won the ninth consecutive victory on Nov. 24, thus retaining their leadership of the clubs in the union. Entertaining Bradford Northern, they won by 17 points to 3, after a game in which the play was not all on one side. Dewsbury, second in the competition and the holder of the best record amongst Yorkshire clubs up to the present, visited the Hulalet ground and got the better of their opponents by 13 points to 3.

Batley had a stern struggle on their own ground with the Bramley Club, who were only beaten by a solitary try—3 points to 0. Halifax had no trouble with Hull Kingston Rovers at home and won handsomely 28 to 3. In Lancashire, Broughton Rangers and St. Helens Recreation, both won by 8 points to 0 against Salford and Leigh. Swinton and Rochdale Hornets met at Rochdale, the home club losing 5 points to 0.

WHITTEMORE WINS THE DU PONT MEDAL

P. W. Whittemore of the Country Club, won the Du Pont silver medal at The Brookline Country Club, Clyde Park, Tuesday morning with a record of 46 targets out of a possible 50. He was one of two trapshooters who shot from scratch in this tournament. Edward Wigglesworth, former captain of the Harvard rifle team, being the other and finishing fifth with a record of 42 hits. The scores of all those who took part in Tuesday's matches follow:

P. W. Whittemore, 45—0—46; C. S. Waldo, 41—4—45; R. A. Leeson, 40—4—44; H. Brooks, 35—3—38; Edward Wigglesworth, 42—0—42; J. C. Spring, 37—4—41; A. S. Porter, 25—6—31; C. W. Whittier, 24—2—26.



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ZIMMERWALDIAN
MOVE AND WARPart Played by the Movement in
the War Is Discussed by
Swiss Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—The report of the Bolshevik victory in Petrograd has prompted Herr Arnold Wieser to examine in the Freie Zeitung the part played by the Zimmerwaldian movement during the war. His unqualified verdict is that its responsibility for the prolongation of the struggle is enormous.

He maintains, for instance, that but for the Bolshevik rising of July 18 with its resultant demoralization of the Russian armies, the offensive launched by revolutionary Russia in Galicia would, if persisted with, have marked the beginning of revolution in the Central Empires, and consequently the dawn of peace as well. The peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary, he points out, had been taught to believe in the certainty of an early victory. England, it was declared, had been accounted for by the U-boats, and her capitulation was but a matter of months; while the Russian revolution was uniformly represented as the certain precursor of a separate peace—so much so, indeed, that the German supreme command even had to apologize for initiating operations on the Stoccolm, an incident probably unique in history.

For months the people waited in this state of expectancy, and then, not only was there no sign of the predicted British collapse, but the hopes of a separate peace with Russia were suddenly dashed to the ground by the opening of the Galician offensive. The revolution that might have been was stayed, however, and that at the hands of those who had clamored for it most.

The German Government well knew what it was doing, Herr Wieser observes, when it conveyed to Russia by special train the men who had led the Russian revolutionary masses in 1905, and who were justly honored and respected for their sufferings under the Tsardom, but who had since been cut off from the national life of Russia for more than a decade, becoming more and more immersed in the meantime in the stereotyped theories that had no relation to actual facts. The result of their appearance on the scene in Petrograd with their German-Marxist dogma, and their own particular account of conditions in western Europe and Germany was, as already stated, the rising of July 18, and the progressive demoralization from that date of the Russian armies.

"The 'victory' of the Germans in Galicia," Herr Wieser proceeds, "was the accomplishment of Michaelis' entry into office—the Radical Socialists in the German Reichstag could not believe that the Russian offensive had broken down so suddenly, precisely as prescribed by the Berliner Lokalanzeiger, and when Michaelis announced the news of the victory they exulted with the utmost indignation: 'Coup de théâtre! Fabrication!' They were right: it was a coup de théâtre concerted between the general staff of the German Government and the general staff in Stockholm, the Bolshevik committee for abroad. Once more could the poor, deceived German people believe that Russia was 'accounted for,' that the reckoning with England was only a question of months, and would come about in accordance with the exact mathematical formulas of the Admiralty. Meanwhile the Leninist poisoning of the Russian armies did its work, and the German and Austrian propaganda could be concentrated upon Italy. Here the preparations for demoralization were conducted from two quarters: First through the Italian-speaking Zimmerwaldians, deserters, and so on, in Zurich, the greater part of whom are, consciously or unconsciously, in the German service; and secondly, through the Lucerne intrigues of Gollitlian high finance. How much the Italian Zimmerwaldians are dependent upon the cooperation of Gollitlian high finance and the upper bourgeoisie is proved by the fact that they have only been able to achieve success in Turin, the home of the Stampa. This demoralization, combined with a parliamentary upheaval, in which the Zimmerwaldians were the led and the financiers the leaders, prepared the ground for the German and Austrian legions, taken from the eastern front, thanks to the crime of the Leninists, to pounce upon the blooming plains of Venetia.

"Again the German people has been provided with an illusion—the illusion that Italy is 'accounted for.' But humanity has more moral strength than the Zimmerwaldians in their gross materialism can comprehend. Are not four-fifths of humanity arrayed against the governments of the Central Powers for the purpose of punishing them? A criminal may escape, but if only organized social order continues to operate he will eventually be rendered innocuous. The governments of the Central Powers, by means of successful offensives, may again undertake sorties; the comity of nations will nevertheless eventually master them. Just at this juncture, however, the work of demoralization must be undertaken in France and England, for the criminal has the best chance of escape if a great part of the peaceful population does not shut him morally. By means of Zimmerwaldianism people are demoralized to such an extent that they necessarily forfeit the capacity to render innocuous the violator of international law. He who does not distinguish between the thief and the thing stolen, between the murderer and his victim, because, from some abstract analytical point of view or other they are identical, becomes incapable of defending the world against its Hindenburgs.

"To crown this work," Herr Wieser continues, "the lord prync of Zimmerwaldianism now ascends the throne, and becomes Minister President of Russia—Lenine has triumphed. Once again all prospect of peace has vanished for long, terrible, months. Hundreds of thousands of young lives will be prematurely ended because it has pleased Herr Lenine once more to grant Hindenburg a reprieve. Once more, Russia appears in the eyes of the German people as 'vassals.' Its allies, to be 'accounted for.' Once more, will they summon courage and strength for fresh offensives, involving immeasurable sacrifice for friend and foe. Lenine's accession is no Russian event. From the Russian standpoint it is perhaps better that the people should recognize Lenine's incapacity as quickly as possible through the experience of some weeks of starvation under the Bolshevik régime. But from the standpoint of world-peace, from the standpoint of thousands of German, French, and English mothers the victorious outcome of the Lenine coup d'état is regrettable. . . . Yet there are Social Democratic papers in Switzerland which daily proclaim to readers eager for peace and democracy that Lenine's permanent prolongation of the war was undertaken in the interest of world peace. They proclaim daily 'The Leninists want peace,' only because their conscience pricks them, because they dimly suspect that by Zimmerwald and Kienthal they have become co-responsible for the prolongation of the war and the downfall of the Russian revolution. Nevertheless the time will come when the democrats of all countries will realize what blood-guiltiness the plotters of Zimmerwald have drawn down upon themselves."

PARLIAMENTARY
NOTES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England—The astonishing ignorance of the tendencies and policies of other countries, in a word "foreign affairs," which, until the war came, characterized the rank and file of the British Parliament, is on the way to be remedied. Certainly there are one or two specialists in the House of Commons on various aspects of foreign affairs or on the affairs of particular countries or groups of countries, but until recently there has been no general informed opinion in the House. Foreign affairs were lifted above party, according to a favorite phrase a few years ago, but this only meant that they were left exclusively to diplomats "working in secret," as it has been termed.

To put an end definitely to this, a very largely attended meeting of members of Parliament was held lately at the House of Commons to consider the question of forming a foreign affairs committee. Influential Liberals and Unionists were present, and eventually it was left to a subcommittee to draw up a scheme for the constitution of such a body. A majority were opposed to the proposed committee having any official or semi-official character as likely to impair its independence and usefulness. Unanimity, however, prevailed as to the necessity for some such body to maintain a continuous study of foreign affairs, to circulate information and in general to gather and diffuse the knowledge which will enable members to subject the Government to helpful, because informed, criticism.

GERMAN PASSENGER
TRAFFIC CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—With a view to facilitating goods, traffic, and economizing coal, rolling stock, and above all, personnel, drastic restrictions of passenger traffic in Germany are being introduced. Not only are a number of express trains to be withdrawn altogether and the length of others reduced, but an increase of fares by about 100 per cent is to be brought into force. The supplementary charges will hold good for all classes and will be made as follows: On fares up to 5 marks, 3 marks; on fares from 5 marks to 10 marks, 8 marks; over 10 marks up to 15 marks, 13 marks; over 15 marks up to 20 marks, 20 marks; over 20 marks up to 25 marks, 30 marks; over 25 marks up to 30 marks, 40 marks; and so on. Further, as nearly 70 per cent of the space in express trains is occupied by soldiers, the military authorities have decided to curtail furloughs while the heavy autumn traffic is being dealt with. At the same time measures have been taken to secure a punctual service. At stations where passenger trains are continually overcrowded, for instance, the sale of tickets will be limited to the number of seats available, and luggage is to be reduced in quantity by introducing a maximum weight—a measure which is also intended to checkmate the buying-up of provisions in country districts, and to prevent the strength of women porters from being overtaxed. In future no one piece of luggage is to weigh more than 50 kilograms, and the whole luggage of any single individual may not exceed that weight. It is also provided that when connecting trains are late, the waiting trains will not run the risk of being late themselves by waiting for luggage to be unloaded. Finally Sunday traffic is to be reduced, both with a view to releasing up the steam and economizing coal, and for the latter reason also the heating in trains will be reduced, while trains making only short journeys will not be heated at all.

These various restrictions, it is stated, are only intended to be temporary, and the Frankfurter Zeitung has published an article explaining their necessity. Although, it remarks, the traffic of civilians on German railways has already been restricted to about 54 per cent of the mileage of peace traffic, the need for further curtailment is imperative, and appeals for fruitless limitation have proved fruitless. Last year, the response to an appeal made to the public before Christmas merely resulted in an increase of 50 per cent in the tickets sold compared with the sale for the previous year, and latterly an increase of 33 per cent in the takings. The fact that the total receipts from passenger traffic have reached the same level as in 1913 also shows that passenger traffic is on the increase. Meanwhile, however, the conduct of the war is making more and more demands on the railways. On Sept. 1 there were 155,000 railway trucks in Belgium, Poland, Courland, Rumania, and Serbia, and side by side with the increase of activity in the occupation areas, the large increase in the armaments industry at home, and the greater wear and tear to which rolling stock is exposed, have to be taken into account.

The number of railway trucks has been increased from some 62,000 in July, 1914, by about 91,000, and there are now 415,000 locomotives, but even these numbers are not equal to the demand. Not only can grain no longer be transported via the Baltic and the North Sea up the Rhine, having now to be carried by rail straight across Germany, but the quantity of potatoes transported annually has increased in 1916 by more than 2,000,000 tons, while in August and September of this year the number of trucks used for that purpose amounted to 43,000 and 65,000 respectively. Indeed, the growth of goods traffic is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that the increased takings in September as against the same month last year amounted to 1071 per cent, and as any reduction of this traffic is impossible, save by dint of its improved regulation, the German railway administration has found itself compelled to resort to restriction of passenger traffic.

PARLIAMENTARY
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When the Franchise Bill definitely becomes law it will have been to a very great extent the work of the Government acting on the advice of the experts, but the work of Parliament. First of all it was framed by the Speaker's committee, which consisted of members of both houses, and in the case of no measure of such importance have so many important issues been left to the free judgment of the House of Commons. This aspect of the measure is becoming increasingly marked. Lately, as mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, during the committee stage, the House was allowed to vote with entire freedom on the vital questions of the granting of the franchise to women and of proportional representation. And again, the other day, the House was given the same freedom in regard to the grant of the local government franchise to the wives of local government voters, in respect of the occupation of the same premises, the grant of the parliamentary vote to soldiers of 19, and the proposed disfranchisement of conscientious objectors, and the proxy vote for voters abroad. All these proposals were carried, the latter, however, only by a majority of 38 in a well-filled House.

There was clearly far more support for the proposal to disfranchise conscientious objectors at the outset of the debate, which went over to a second day, than at its close, a tribute to the powerful speeches of Lord Hugh Cecil and others against the proposal. Many members who considered that the conscientious objectors could not claim a voice in directing the affairs of the State, if they refused to accept responsibility for the State, were powerfully influenced by the argument that the vote was being left to other classes who would rapidly relegate the responsibility to the State without any question of conscience, such as Sir James F. Stephen, convicted profiteers, criminals who have served their time and others. Others objected that it would not disfranchise conscientious objectors over 41 and those in "protected occupations" whose opinions had not come to light. Sir George Cave and others put forward the powerful argument that retrospective punishment could not be inflicted on a class whose conscientious objections had been recognized by the law of the land and who had been exempted under that law. These arguments and others such as the position of conscientious objectors acting as stretcher-bearers at the front are regarded as having considerably reduced the majority for disfranchisement.

There was considerable cross-voting on this question. The figures were as follows:

	For disfranchisement	Against
Unionists	178	5
Liberals	28	133
Labor	1	21
Nationalists	2	14
Independent	2	11
	211	173

The five Unionists in the minority were Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Henry Bentinck, Sir Robert Williams, Mr. Arnold Ward, son of Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mr. Cator. Mr. John Hodge was the only Labor member in the majority, apart from Mr. Stanton, the Independent Labor member. Messrs. Field and O'Malley were the two Nationalists who voted for disfranchisement.

The Lords, it is reported, propose to scrutinize the Franchise Reform Bill or the Representation of the People Bill, to give it its proper title, very closely. The whips have, therefore, little expectation now of concluding the business of the session before adjournment. Prorogation will come early in 1918. No substantial difficulty is anticipated in regard to the franchise bill, and should a general election be necessary when the latest extension of the life of Parliament comes to an end in July, the new register will be ready.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—With a view of removing possible misunderstanding of the functions of the agricultural machinery department of the Ministry of Munitions as regards the supply of

agricultural machinery, implements, fuel and accessories, it is to be noted that these functions are confined solely to the carrying out of government orders for such material received from the boards of agriculture for England, Scotland and Ireland, the issuing of permits to manufacturers, the control of imports and exports; and to giving general assistance to manufacturers in the execution of their orders, whether government or private. The supply of the above mentioned commodities to the consumer, in so far as it is undertaken by the Government, is in the hands of the food production department of the Board of Agriculture, to whom all communications on the subject should be addressed.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
OF SPAIN IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The name of Anatole France, as president, is at the head of a long list of signatories, embracing eminent Parisian intellectuals and leaders of thought in various directions, announcing the formation of a new society which is called the "Society of Friends of Spain," whose object is to establish a permanent center of information upon Spanish affairs of every kind, and to develop mutual sympathy between France and Spain by means of meetings, lectures, debates, and the exertion of various legitimate influences. The manifesto reads as follows: "The French public is somewhat badly informed upon the views entertained in Spain regarding the Allies. It is inclined to attribute the same sentiments to different classes and as the case might be, that all her desires were extended toward Germany. It is wrong. In Spain there have always been men who love France and her allies, and they are far more numerous than the others. The 'Society of Friends of Spain' proposes to enlighten French opinion. It knows what is thought of France and her allies by those political groups into which the Spanish people are formed. It will say in whom we can trust. We may count on the friendship of some Conservatives, on almost all the Liberals and men who aspire to a truly democratic régime, the Reformists, the Republicans, the Socialists. Among the rest, the majority wish for a German victory. Our sympathy must not mistake its direction. The 'Society of Friends of Spain' will spare no pains to avoid mistakes which might have fatal consequences; and it hopes that, thanks to its efforts, the French people will not applaud the success of hypocritical adversaries, nor cast unfair reproaches upon faithful and courageous friends."

Brief and simple as it is, there is a certain candor in this statement which will be appreciated by those with a little knowledge of the circumstances beyond the Pyrenees. As stated, M. Anatole France, the distinguished member of the Académie Française, great novelist, essayist, and patriot, is at the head of the list of those who sign their names to this manifesto. The others are M. Gabriel Seailles, professor at the Sorbonne, and M. Charles Richet, member of the institute, vice-presidents; M. Menard Dorian, treasurer; M. A. Ferdinand Herold, general secretary; M. A. Aulard, professor at the Sorbonne; M. Victor Berard; M. G. Bouglé of the Sorbonne; M. Pierre Renaudel, of L'Humanité, deputy; M. Léon Jouhaux, secretary of the C. G. T.; M. Ferdinand Brunot, professor at the Sorbonne; M. Ferdinand Buisson; M. Marcel Cachin, deputy; M. Henri Guernut; M. Sylvain Lévi, professor at the Collège de France; M. L. Lévy-Bruhl, professor at the Sorbonne; M. A. Mellet, professor at the Collège de France; M. Marius Moutet, deputy; M. Jean Raynal, advocate to the Conseil d'Etat and the Cour de Cassation; and Dr. Viau.

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SOME VIEWS ON
ELECTION RESULTS

"Old Canada" Claimed for Sir
W. Laurier—Mr. Calder and
Sir A. L. Sifton Gratified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Now the elections are over, many public men, cabinet ministers and others, are expressing their opinions of the result, the notable exception being Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has not, at the time of writing, given out any statement for the public. Some of his followers, however, have not been so reticent. Senator Cloran, who recently fell foul of Bishop Fallon for advising Roman Catholics to vote for Union, finds consolation in the fact that the older Canada gave a majority for Sir Wilfrid. He points out that "the total from the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was, Unionists 86 and Laurier Liberals 90, with two seats in Halifax likely to increase Sir Wilfrid's following to 92. Liberalism is still to the forefront in old Canada, it was the wild and woolly west that gives the Union government its majority."

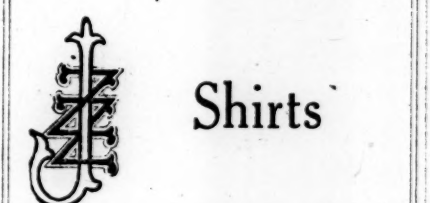
The senator further claimed that Ontario was swung by religious and racial appeals and that the West went Unionist because it believed that it would obtain a free market for its grain in the United States and also have the duty taken off agricultural implements.

Mr. Deslauriers, one of the Laurier members-elect for Montreal, says that there will be no revolution in Quebec, although Quebec had been insulted and revolution provoked. He further referred to the Military Service Act as "this infamous law." He described the recent contest, not as an election but as a theft. A lawyer speaking at the same gathering said that Quebec had had enough of the confederation.

The Hon. J. A. Calder of Saskatchewan, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, has given out the following statement respecting the recent elections:

"Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, will forever stand as one of the most memorable days in Canadian history. On that day throughout the Dominion, our people were called upon to render a verdict on public issues of the very gravest character. It is needless to state that I am gratified with the verdict given. In our own province, regardless of political considerations, our people clearly and unmistakably indicated their wishes. It now remains to put into effective operation with the least possible delay, the will of the electorate as expressed at the polls. This must be done, and done in a big aggressive way, otherwise the new government will not only lose the confidence of the people but will be deserving of their censure as well."

"There is nothing further to be said



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at present except that I fully realize the tremendous responsibility placed on the shoulders of the new Government by the people of Canada. That the Government will earnestly and honestly endeavor to discharge its obligations I have every confidence. At present the situation is such as to demand statesmanship of the very highest order if Canada is to be guided safely through the crisis that confronts us."

SPAIN'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—There have been persistent rumors, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, that Señor García Prieto intends to offer the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to Señor Gabriel Maura or to Señor Gonzales Hontoria, but there is the best authority for stating that they are without foundation, and that the Premier intends to manage the Foreign Office himself. He has just made the following statement—"I have read in La Epoca some alarmist comments on the foreign policy of Spain, so I must declare that I am from now determined to maintain the same principles which guided me during the last period when I was Premier, and it is this reason which has decided me to take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs." Señor García Prieto said also that he had studied the notes by the Marques de Lema, Foreign Minister in the last Government, on the subject of the negotiations with England regarding commercial relations with that country, in order to determine the measures necessary to satisfy the just demands of the Spanish exporters whose goods are ready for shipment. The Government, he said, intends to give special attention to the development of the economic resources of the country. The new Minister of War, Señor La Cierva, has decided that each of the different military regions shall be represented by an adjutant at the ministry, chosen by the respective general staffs, including the general staff of the Moroccan army. This is in accordance with a demand included by the military juntas in their last manifesto.

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ANTI-SALOON BILL
UP TO CALIFORNIA

Rominger Measure, Put Forward
by Grape Men's Association.
Has Gained Place on Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The so-called Rominger bill, the anti-saloon measure put forward by the California Grape Protective Association, has gained a place on the ballot and will come before the people of the State on initiative petition in the 1918 election. According to announcement by the grape association more than 125,000 names had been signed to the petition on Dec. 15, when the time for filing expired, a total of 74,163 accepted names being required to give the measure a place on the ballot.

The proposed measure abolishes the saloon and barroom wherever located, prevents the sale of such drinks as whiskey, brandy and gin for beverage purposes, and allows hotels, restaurants and clubs to serve fermented liquors, such as beer, and light dry wines at the table, in sealed packages with a bona fide meal. These fermented liquors can be served only in a public room or public place, no boxes or booths being allowed. Alcoholic content is limited to 14 per cent. No sweet wines or bottled cocktails or other liquors containing distilled spirits are allowed. Sale is limited to the hours between noon and midnight. The vinous and malt liquors may be served in one's home. Those portions of the State that are now dry remain so in case the measure becomes a law, as the present local option act is not affected.

CANADIAN VETERANS SEND CABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Army and Navy Veterans of Canada have sent the following cable to General Sir Arthur Currie, commanding the Canadian expeditionary forces at the front: "Canada has heard, and answered your prayer from the agony of the battlefield. Loyal Canadians, among whom army and navy veterans ever stand shoulder to shoulder, decide by tremendous majority to stand by your gallant men till victory is achieved and enduring peace assured."

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CHICAGO, ILL.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS AGAIN BECOME HEAVY

Sharp Declines Occur in Narrow Market—Texas Company Prominent—U. S. Steel and Railroads Are Weak Features

Stocks in New York today at the resumption of business after the holiday did very little in the line of price changes or volume of dealings. The unconfirmed announcement that the Government will probably take over on Dec. 31, the operation of the railroads of the country apparently had very little new effect on sentiment.

The market was irregular and net fluctuations were not wide as a general thing. Around the end of the first 15 minutes United States Steel common became decidedly heavy and dropped well over a point from its previous closing on Monday afternoon. Union Pacific opened up substantially, but soon eased off % from its high. Southern Pacific also was heavy. General Electric, Canadian Pacific and American Can had fairly large declines. Gulf Steamship rose % of a point.

The New York market was heavy to weak late in the first half hour.

Stocks continued downward with scarcely a check throughout the remainder of the forenoon. The tone at that hour was weak. Losses ranged from a point to 2 points or more. Texas Company was among the weakest features. After opening up 1/2 at 12 1/2 it dropped 5 points before midday. Mexican Petroleum opened up 1/2 at 7 1/2, improved to 7 3/4 and then sold well below 7 3/4. Marine preferred opened down 1/2 at 7 1/2, improved to 80 and then declined more than a point. Northern Pacific sold off 2 points to 76. Losses of a point or more were made by Reading, Southern Pacific, New York Central, New Haven and Union Pacific. United States Steel opened off 1/2 at 85 and declined 1 1/2 further before midday. Liberty bonds were active, prices moving in diverse directions. Foreign government bonds were steady. Business was very narrow.

PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP BIGGER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Last year American manufacturers of wood pulp turned out 3,271,810 tons of pulp, converted from 5,226,558 cords of wood, according to the forest service. This was an increase of 778,000 tons, or 13 per cent, over two years earlier. Maine still leads as the greatest pulp producing state, although New York is now a close competitor, using 1,100,000 cords of wood compared with 1,200,000 for Maine. Contrary to the general impression, Canada did not furnish the larger part of wood used in the manufacture of pulp in this country, only 700,000 cords being imported.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC			
	1917	1916	1915
Operating revenue	\$12,286,861	\$11,536,180	\$10,800,000
Operating expenses	7,282,459	6,635,600	6,100,000
Net operating revenue	5,004,402	4,900,580	4,700,000
Taxes	1,015,727	968,174	900,000
Operating income	3,988,675	3,932,406	3,800,000
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Operating revenue	\$18,500,540	\$17,861,416	\$16,800,000
Operating expenses	10,952,962	10,245,689	9,500,000
Net operating revenue	7,547,578	7,615,727	7,300,000
Taxes	1,462,371	1,327,714	1,200,000
Operating income	6,085,207	6,288,013	6,100,000
November—			
Operating revenue	\$1,778,278	\$1,778,278	\$1,778,278
Operating expenses	1,015,727	1,015,727	1,015,727
Net operating revenue	762,551	762,551	762,551
Taxes	152,551	152,551	152,551
Operating income	610,000	610,000	610,000
11 Months Ended Nov. 30—			
Operating revenue	\$12,286,861	\$11,536,180	\$10,800,000
Operating expenses	7,282,459	6,635,600	6,100,000
Net operating revenue	5,004,402	4,900,580	4,700,000
Taxes	1,015,727	968,174	900,000
Operating income	3,988,675	3,932,406	3,800,000

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 88 1/2 unchanged.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair, continued cold tonight and Thursday; northwest to north winds.

For Southern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight and Thursday.
For Northern New England: Fair to night and Thursday; colder tonight in Vermont; continued cold Thursday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 Noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
Albany	10	12	14	16	18	20
Buffalo	10	12	14	16	18	20
Chicago	10	12	14	16	18	20
Cincinnati	10	12	14	16	18	20
Cleveland	10	12	14	16	18	20
Des Moines	10	12	14	16	18	20
Jacksonville	10	12	14	16	18	20
Kansas City	10	12	14	16	18	20
Nashville	10	12	14	16	18	20
San Francisco	10	12	14	16	18	20
Seattle	10	12	14	16	18	20
St. Louis	10	12	14	16	18	20
Washington	10	12	14	16	18	20

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises... 7:12 High water... 9:25 a. m.
Sun sets... 4:17 Low water... 5:33 a. m.
Length of day... 9:05 Moon sets... 5:33 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:47 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:			
	Open	High	Low
Adams Ex. pf.	101	101	101
Alaska Gold...	2	2	1 1/2
Alaska Ind...	2	3	1 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am B Sugar...	66	66	64 1/2
Am Can...	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2
Am Car Fr...	64 1/2	64 1/2	63
Am Int Corp...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am H & L...	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am H & L pf...	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2
Am Ice Sec...	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Linsed...	25	25 1/2	24 1/2
Am Linsd pf...	66	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Loco...	50	50	48 1/2
Am Loco pf...	95	95	95
Am Smelt...	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2
Am Smelt pf...	101	101	101
Am Steel Fr...	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Tel & Tel...	101 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2
Am Woolen...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Zinc...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Anacosta...	56 1/2	57	55 1/2
Asso Oil...	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Atchison...	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2
Atchison pf...	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2
At Coast Li...	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
At Gulf Tr...	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2
Bald Loco...	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2
Bald Loco pf...	94	94	94
Balt & Ohio...	41	41	38 1/2
Barrett Co. pf...	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2
B & Ohio pf...	51	51	48
Beth Steel...	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Beth Steel pf...	71 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2
Beth Steel pf ret...	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
BF Goodrich...	35	35	35
BF Goodrich pf...	92 1/2	92 1/2	92
Brook R T...	37 1/2	37 1/2	36
Burns Bros...	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Burns & Sup...	15	15	14 1/2
Cal & Ariz...	60	60	60
Cal Petrol...	11	11	11
Cal Pacific...	131 1/2	131 1/2	129 1/2
Cl Leather...	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2
Cer de Pas...	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
Chan Motor...	65	65	65
Ches & Ohio...	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
CM & ST Paul...	38	38	36
CM & ST Paul pf...	64 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2
Chi R & P...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chi R & P pf...	36	36	36
Chi R & P pf ret...	45 1/2	45 1/2	47
Chi & West...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Chi & N W...	85 1/2	85 1/2	85
Chile Cop...	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Chino Cop...	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2
Col Fuel...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Col Gas & El...	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Con Gas...	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2
Corn Prod...	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cuban Steel...	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2
Cuba CSug...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26
Cuban CS pf...	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Del & Huds...	93	93	92
Denver...	5	5	5
Domes Min...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Elkhorn...	20	20	20
Erie...	14	14	13 1/2
Erie pf...	20	20	19 1/2
FM & S...	9	9	9
Gas W & W...	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gen Electric...	123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2
Gen Motors...	96	96	92 1/2
Granby Min...	71 1/2	72	71 1/2
Gt Nor Ore...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24
Gt Nor pf...	82	82	80 1/2
Hartman Co...	35	35	35
Har & Bar...	30	30	30
Ill Central...	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Int Con Cor...	6	6	6
Int Cor pf...	40	40	40
Inspiration...	40	40	39 1/2
Int Mar Mar...	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
Int Mar pf...	79 1/2	80	78 1/2
In Nickel Ct...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
In Paper...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Int Paper S...	55	55	55
Kan City So...	16	16	16
Kelley Tires...	39	39 1/2	39 1/2
Kenne Cop...	30 1/2	30 1/2	30
Lack Steel...	74	74	73
Lough Val...	54	54	52 1/2
Louis & N...	107 1/2	107 1/2	106
Max Motor...	23 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2
Maxwell pf...	51	51	51
Mex Petrol...	74 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2
Miami...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Midvale St...	42	42 1/2	41 1/2
MSP & SSM...	75 1/2	77	75 1/2
Mo K & T...	34	34	34
Mo Pac pf...	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2
Mo Pac pf ret...	39	39	38 1/2
Mon Power...	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Nat Acme...	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Nat C & C...	16	16	13 1/2
Nat Lead...	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
NY A Brake...	116	116	112 1/2
Nevada Con...	17	17	17
NY Central...	64	64	63 1/2
NY N H & H...	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2
N & W...	97 1/2	97 1/2	96
North Pac...	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2
O Cities Gas...	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2
Penna...	43	43	42 1/2
Peoples Gas...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Pere Marq...	13	13	13
Pere Marq pf...	46	46	46
Pitts Coal...	40	40	40
Pitts Coal pf...	78	78	78
Pressed St...	53	53	53
Publ Ser...	99	99	97
Pullman...	108 1/2	108 1/2	107
Ray Con...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading...	68 1/2	69	66 1/2
Rdg 2d pf...	34	34	34
Repub I & S...	74 1/2	75	74 1/2
Ry Steel Sp...	42	42	42
Seab A L pf...	17	17	16 1/2
S-Roebuck...	129 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2
Shat Arl...	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Sinclair Oil...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27
Sloss Shef...	36	36 1/2	36

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos...	6 1/2	7 1/2
do cfs...	6	8
Butte C & Z...	1 1/2	1 1/2
Butte Detroit...	7 1/2	8 1/2
Caledonia...	46	46
Calumet & Jer...	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canada Cop...	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chev Motors...	80	80
Con Arizona...	11 1/2	13
Con Copper...	64	64
Cornelia...	27	28 1/2
Curtiss...	14	14 1/2
Dundee Ariz...	1 1/2	1 1/2
First Nat Cop...	1 1/2	1 1/2
Glencoe...	4	6
Goldfield Con...	1 1/2	1 1/2
Green Monster...	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hoe Mining...	4 1/2	4 1/2
Howe Verde...	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jumbo...	12	14
Lake Torp Boat...	2 1/2	3 1/2
Magma Cop...	36	40
Marlin Arms...	80	88
Max Munitions...	80	88
McKin Dar...	56	60
Met Petrol...	1 1/2	1 1/2
Midwest Ref...	91	92
Midwest Ref...	91	92
National Zinc...	25	26
Nipissing...	8 1/2	8 1/2
Peelers...	11	11 1/2
Penn Ky...	5 1/2	5 1/2
Red Rock...	5 1/2	5 1/2
Russian Sigs...	41	46
do Sigs...	51	56
Sampula Ref...	8 1/2	8 1/2
Sequoyah Oil...	12	15
Sinclair Gulf...	12	15
Stewart Min...	10 1/2	11 1/2
Submarine Boat...	10 1/2	11 1/2
Success Min...	14	17
Troy Arizona...	14	17
United Motors...	16 1/2	17
Verde Ext...	35	36 1/2
U S Steam...	4	5
Victoria...	5 1/2	5 1/2
Wright Martin...	5 1/2	5 1/2

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Due to the imminence of the Christmas holiday, the market for naval stores on Monday was quiet, with a firm undertone displayed. Dealers reported that there was little business transacted. A small production in turpentine is looked for during the coming year and prices are not expected to be reduced. Turpentine was quoted at 49 1/2 cents a gallon in the New York market on Monday, an increase of one cent over Saturday's closing, says the New York Commercial.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26, 1917—Egg market firm. Cases returned 45 1/2; cases included 46 1/2.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec...	1.26	1.27	1.25	1.27 1/2
Jan...	1.26	1.26 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2
May...	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.24 1/2
Oct...	78 1/2	79 1/2	78	79 1/2
Dec...	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Jan...	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
May...	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Oct...	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Dec...	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Jan...	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
May...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Oct...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Dec...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Jan...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
May...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

GRAIN MARKET

O. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

DULLNESS PREVAILS
IN SHOE MARKET

Little New Business Booked in Local Footwear Field—Prospect Is for Quiet Period Until Jan. 1—New Styles Scarce

Specialty reported for the Christian Science Monitor

The Boston shoe market is quiet. Very little new business is being booked. The salesmen are about all back from the road and the time between now and the new year will partake more of a holiday than anything else.

A few buyers are in the market sampling what appears advantageous, but case orders are confined to well-established lines, staple in character. Under such conditions it is not remarkable that buyers exercise shrewdness in their offerings, but it is difficult to break prices with a strong leather market, and inquiry fails to discover any weakness among the manufacturers of reputable footwear.

Buyers coming here next month will do well if they place orders at today's prices, and any marked concessions should be viewed with caution, unless coming from merchants of reputation and unlimited ability to fulfill promises.

The most striking feature connected with this opening season is the scarcity of new styles. It may be, however, that manufacturers are so preoccupied with the problem of prices as to keep them from running away from cost. Little which might make them practically unmarketable, for they are so close to that mark that buyers have felt obliged to substitute in about every line of shoes they carry.

The only weak spot discovered is in a fairly extensive line of workingmen's shoes, of low and medium quality. This, however, was more than offset by advances in grades made from leather of choice tannage, therefore the market in general will average firm with a slight advance in footwear requiring skilled labor or stock, which is in short supply.

There seems to be a difference regarding factory activity, for although no small number of manufacturers report conditions below normal, there are many working at capacity limits and a few declining new capacities.

It is now conceded that during the last trip of the many salesmen southern merchants outbought those located in the West, so this may, in part at least, explain the varying factory conditions reported.

Furthermore, it is admitted that the western buyers were, during this trip of the men, playing to force down the market, while southern buyers were openly declaring that the South was full of money and willing to spend it, therefore the merchants played for merchandise rather than prices.

Within 10 days these two forces, operating diametrically differently, will crowd the local market for the sole purpose of contracting for the future, and probably will unless they meet a strong market, with a trend decidedly against a procrastinating buyer.

Moreover, men's colored footwear, from medium to best grades, have advanced in price this month; also it is true that most of the cheaper lines have dropped in value, but the latter is in such a small minority that whatever happens to it has little or no effect upon the market.

The future, therefore, though it must remain problematical while the war lasts, appears steady to strong both in business volume and prices.

Conditions in the packer hide market favor the buyers, prices showing a sharp decline compared with a year ago on all excepting native steers. November and December takeoffs sell at 35c, an advance of 1½c.

All light and medium weight cows, Texas steers, Colorado and butrand steers were offered at 3c to 4c, conditions, and although 60,000 changed hands there were many left for the next buyer. The market showed a weakness which promised further recession, therefore it is difficult to place any large contracts with tanners who know that the influx is so much in excess of the output that buying beyond needs would be imprudent now and for some time to come, also.

It is well known that packers in ordinary times view the winter receipts with much concern, but the prospects for this season seem to be particularly well set for a steadily declining market, for with this large accumulating surplus, hides for the next five months will be unsatisfactory as to quality.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the demand is sluggish. The usual talk about trade recuperating after Jan. 1 is heard, and so it may, as far as stock suitable for government work is concerned, but hides good for civilian footwear could hardly gain in value even were the shoe orders to assume extraordinary proportions, so large as the supply become, and increasing every week.

The future has a cheaper look to it, and from present accounts nothing but some remarkable upheaval in the combined trades can prevent a further decline in winter pull-offs.

As is usually the case the last two weeks of a year put the ban on activity in the leather district, and as there are certain reasons favorable to such a condition the dullness is felt throughout the market.

It is rather remarkable that large operators seldom if ever take advantage of the opportunities which the closing of a year offers.

Outside of army orders there is very little activity in sole leather. Sole cutters are the most in evidence, as it must be plain to them that the shoe trade will be in want of such stock

right through the winter months. Thus far prices have held firm, and as the trading season is close at hand, it will be no great task to keep the market quotations up to present figures, although an advance is hardly probable.

Upper leather trading has flattened almost to a standstill, notwithstanding the shoe merchants are fairly optimistic, but buyers of leather have much to consider nowadays, frequently manifesting conservatism even under the demands of a good trade.

Reports from the shoe district, however, are fairly good and will sooner or later be noticed in the leather market, although the tendency will be toward lower prices, and any rise in values may retard early trading.

Kid and other light leathers have eased a bit in prices, so shoe manufacturers are finding further demands for footwear of that sort. However, the present prices of this stock are far from staple and a few weeks of snappy trading may change the whole situation.

REAL ESTATE

Draper and Dowling are the purchasers of an improved property situated at 122 to 128 Staniford Street, West End. There are two four-story brick buildings standing on 1481 square feet of land all carrying an assessment of \$28,200, and the land is valued at \$15,600 of this amount.

Another sale consists of a five-story brick building located at 12 to 14 Eaton Street, together with 1685 square feet of land, taxed for \$20,400, of which the land carries \$8,400. Edward Sawyer conveyed title to Minnie Meltzer.

A small dwelling property at 32 Oak Square Avenue, Brighton, has been sold by Fanny C. Coburn. It is assessed on a valuation of \$3700. Of this amount \$700 applies on the 4170 square feet of land. Frank McLoughlin is the buyer.

SOUTH END AND SOUTH BOSTON
Papers have gone to record today from the James McWeeny estate, owners of a three-story brick house and 960 square feet of land, situated at 30 Sawyer Street and taxed at \$2500. Of this amount \$900 is land value. Rosa A. Stanley is the new owner.

An improved parcel belonging to the Gertrude Obermark estate has been sold to Eva R. Lundin. It consists of a block of frame house at 308 to 312 West Fourth Street, corner of 227-229 D Street, South Boston. This property is taxed on a valuation of \$5500, and the 2886 square feet of land carries \$2700 of it.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Hyman L. Jacobs and wife have sold their frame dwelling at 15 Dalkett Street, Dorchester, to Abraham Zeltzman. This is taxed on the basis of \$5000, which includes \$900 carried on 3440 square feet of land.

Final papers have been placed on record in the sale of a frame dwelling located at 11-15 Newark Street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 4000 square feet valued at \$1000, which is made part of the assessment of \$5000. Daniel F. Flynn was the grantor, and Christian F. Krastin the buyer.

SHIPPING NEWS

Receipts of fresh groundfish at South Boston today were light, but wholesale prices, while maintaining the usual high level, did not advance as usual with such small receipts. Arrivals: Schooners Florence 41,200 pounds, Genesta 30,000, Elva L. Spurling 9100 and Dorothy B. with 9000 flounders. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$10.00, 11.75, steak cod, \$14.75, market cod \$8.00, pollock \$9.75 and cusk \$7.50.

Gill netters put to sea today to lift their nets. They have not done much during the past few days. The Nirvana landed at Gloucester 8000 pounds late Monday. No arrivals were reported today.

DYE ASSOCIATION
TO BE FORMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been decided to hold a conference for forming a national association of dyestuffs manufacturers. Meetings will be held at the Chemists Club, Jan. 22 and 23. More than 200 of the large manufacturers of the country representing more than \$200,000,000 invested, including the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., and the Du Pont interests, have already signified an intention of being represented. The United States Government has taken cognizance of the plans and the tariff commission will have a representative.

MANY EXTRA
DIVIDENDS PAID

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dividend declarations in the last week included 21 extras. In addition, there were one stock dividend and one special. Milliken Brothers, Inc. (in liquidation), announced a third distribution of \$10 a share on preferred. The National Conduit & Cable Company, in line with other companies, announced that the quarterly dividend of \$1 would be passed in order to conserve cash.

ZINC AND LEAD
ORE PRICE STEADY

JOPLIN, Mo.—Zinc ore prices are unchanged, \$50 to \$70 a ton, for various grades. Shipments last week doubled those of the previous week, due to better transportation service. Lead ore price is unchanged, \$75 a ton, with large sales. Many mines have been idle during the last two weeks and will not resume operations until Jan. 1.

LITTLE TRADING
IN WOOL MARKET

Government Option Plan Factor in Local Trade—Lower Prices May Result Soon—Arrivals of Australian Wool

Little wool trading of note has been done for some days past. The government option plan has apparently caused several importers to cancel orders on foreign wools held for delivery. This has thrown a larger quantity of wool than was anticipated upon the primary markets, but has not changed the level of prices yet. It is thought that lower values may result soon.

A meeting of the small dealers of the Boston wool trade held Monday afternoon at which it was voted to submit five names to President Koshland from which he would select two to represent the interests of this branch of the trade in any matters of legislation at Washington. This would be in addition to the committee of seven which has already been appointed from the chair. There is some talk of adding three members from the Philadelphia trade and one member from the St. Louis trade, but apparently this cannot be done without the sanction of the proper authorities at Washington and members of the local trade here.

Much discussion has arisen over the government inquiry sent out to retailers as to the probable effect of this demand on future civilian trading. The authorities have asked for an estimate of the uniforms on hand and the value of the goods at cost plus 10 per cent. The dealers have been most willing thus far to comply with this request, although it has been stated in several instances that this figure does not entirely cover overhead charges.

Approximately 33,000 bales of Australian wool has arrived this week, coming via the Panama Canal. This cargo is valued at \$10,000,000. About 13,000 more bales are coming, which will make a grand total of 50,000 bales, or 5000 more than the amount agreed upon at first by the British authorities. This will make a total in pounds of nearly 17,500,000. It is not likely, however, that the arrival of this foreign wool will create a drop in prices on domestic wools or on foreign wools now on hand, because it looks at present as though all the wool that could possibly reach here would be very much needed. The controversy last week in regard to army uniforms has brought out forcibly, it would seem, the present need of the United States for raw material as well as the finished garment.

When it is reported that some western regiments are still wearing their summer uniforms, it looks as though supplies ready are not over-abundant. The question is whether the mills now at work on uniform orders are sufficient in number to equip the forces properly or whether other mills will be asked to remodel their shops so as to be ready to turn out this line of work.

Nothing has been said about overcoats by the officials. Lines of overcoats have been opened during the week by many dealers and almost as quickly withdrawn, because orders have come so fast and in almost greater quantity than mills can take care of for some time.

Prominent factors in the trade feel that prices of wool in Utah on the coming clip will be very high. This will probably depend greatly, however, on results of the growers' convention to be held Jan. 15 and legislative enactment, also, which is expected at the coming session of Congress, will, in a large measure, determine the relative values of the clips. As a member of the trade recently remarked, "There is no law governing the price of wools and any law that may be enacted must of necessity start at the source of supply," and that means the growers, and the sheep's backs.

One fact that cannot be overlooked, and certainly will not be by the government authorities, is that there must be sufficient clothing, not only for the United States Army overseas, but also for the "boys" in camps here at home. Whatever measures are taken, this is the end in view. Whether it will result in government control of the supply, as in England, or not, is uncertain. In either case, the Government needs must have the hearty cooperation of all. It looks now as though the consumption of wool for the coming year would not be much greater than in the previous year, because of the turning of supplies into different channels and the united efforts of dealers toward greater conservation in every direction possible.

SWITZERLAND TO
ISSUE NEW LOAN

BERNE, Switzerland.—A new loan of 150,000,000 francs at 5 per cent will be issued by Switzerland in January. To date the cost of Swiss mobilization amounts to 1,000,000,000 francs.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago is:

	Mon.	Sat.	Mo. ago.	Yr. ago.
Highest grade rails	81.42	81.42	81.42	81.42
Second grade rails	76.19	76.19	76.19	76.19
Public utility bonds	82.20	82.20	82.20	82.20
Industrial bonds	82.20	82.20	82.20	82.20
Combined average	82.28	82.28	82.28	82.28

Decline from mo. yr. ago.

BIG YIELDS OF
NON-TAXABLES

Present Prices of Certain Massachusetts Stocks Return 7 1/2 to 12 Per Cent to the Investor

Although tax-day is still April 1, it no longer has the significance in the securities market which it had before the present Massachusetts income tax went on the statute books. With the tax on income figured for the year ended with Dec. 31, the chief advantage in having non-taxable securities is that the income derived from them is free of tax in so far as the Massachusetts tax collector is concerned. To hold them for the entire year, therefore, means that the investment basis on which they are bought represents the net income for the year.

It has been many years since the non-taxables sold on such an attractive basis as they are now with the yields ranging all the way from 7 1/2 per cent to more than 12 per cent. The highest grade investments, such as American Telephone and New England Telephone, have been selling on an 8 per cent basis for the former and 7 1/2 per cent for the latter. The current dividends on these stocks seem to be practically assured. American Woolen preferred is selling on practically an 8 per cent basis and the common at more than 12 per cent.

In the guaranteed railroad shares Boston & Albany is selling on a 7.2 per cent basis; Boston & Lowell at more than 10 1/2 per cent; Pitchburg preferred at more than 11 per cent and Boston & Providence at more than 6 1/2 per cent.

In the lighting stocks Edison, at 135, yields 8.8 per cent and Massachusetts Gas common at 73 returns 9 1/2 per cent. Both these companies are large earners and the current dividends are understood to be fairly permanent. Massachusetts Gas preferred, which would seem to be almost as good as a bond, is returning, at 64, 6 1/2 per cent.

West End common, guaranteed by the Boston Elevated, shows a yield of 10.2 per cent and the preferred 8.8 per cent. These stocks are followed by Boston Elevated stock to the amount of nearly \$24,000,000.

Western Union at 79 and paying 6 per cent, shows a yield on the investment of 7 1/2 per cent. For the past three years the company paid an extra—1 per cent extra this year and last—and one-half of 1 per cent two years ago. A group of listed non-taxables follows:

Div.	Price	Yield
American Telephone	100	8.8
American Woolen	88	7.2
do common	5	12.5
Boston & Albany	8.75	12.1
Boston & Lowell	7.25	10.6
Boston & Providence	10	6.5
Edison	135	8.8
Pitchburg pfd	45	11.1
Mass. Gas pfd	64	6.5
do common	73	9.5
Mass. Gas com	68	8.8
New Eng. Telephone	7	9.5
West End pfd	4	8.8
do common	34	10.2
Western Union	6	7.5

CORPORATIONS
GET CHARTERS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were issued to the following new Massachusetts corporations in the past week:

Worcester Gear Works, Inc., Worcester—Foundry and machine shop; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, Thomas Walsh, Boston; Edward R. Parker, Worcester; M. J. Campbell, Boston.

Standard Poultry & Egg Company, Boston—Wholesale and retail poultry; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Arthur G. McVey, Henry J. Barry, Victor Scharf, Boston.

Sterling Sales Company, Boston—Merchandise; capital, \$30,000; incorporators, Richard C. Cox, Cambridge; Edmund C. Campbell, Boston; A. Ingham Bicknell, Boston.

J. L. Walker Company, Lynn—Boots and shoes; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Johnson L. Walker, Boston; Herbert P. Walker, Lynn; Frank A. Case, Brookline; George B. Fargo, Cambridge; Fred A. Kerry, Brookline.

Glaser & Bakeman, Inc., Chelsea—Woolens; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, Israel Glaser, Chelsea; Joseph Bakeman, Brookline.

American Shipbuilding & Transportation Company, Boston—Shipbuilding and operation of vessels; capital, \$150,000; incorporators, Ralph T. Jackson, Newton; Milton H. Reynolds, Revere; Frederick E. Doring, Cambridge.

Record Newspaper Company, Boston—Publishers; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, Charles G. Lewis, Brookline; John H. Mitchell, Boston.

Charles G. Clapp Company, Brockton—Real estate; capital, \$25,000; Charles G. Clapp, Stoughton; Herbert G. Townsend, Brockton; Helen I. Luttet, Stoughton.

Bankers & Traders Investment Company, Boston—Promoters and brokers; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, Thomas J. Graham, Boston; Albert H. Wright, Quincy; Charles Horace Clark, Boston.

Old Colony Woolen Mills Company, Boston—Textiles; capital, \$1,250,000; incorporators, M. Douglas Flattery, Boston; Thomas W. Eaton, Boston; Waldo E. Glidden, Lexington.

DOMINION BRIDGE
COMPANY REPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Dominion Bridge Company reports for year ended Oct. 31, last, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Profits	\$1,850,533	\$2,776,390
Net earnings	1,186,434	2,762,280
Surplus after divs.	56,316	874,073

HOW INVESTMENT
BONDS DECLINED

Lowest Prices of Year Reached Few Days Ago—Good Rally, Particularly in Foreign Loans, Follows Announcement

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since January there has been a gradual decline in investment bonds which increased in force on entrance of the United States into the war and became violent in the last 10 days, culminating in the lowest prices of the year to date on Dec. 19.

The primary cause was liquidation by investors selling corporation bonds to buy government issues. In some cases for patriotic purposes, in others to avoid taxes. Recent extraordinary liquidation is attributed to investors' cord losses by completing the transaction and thus receive credit for the loss in income tax returns. Undoubtedly there has been heavy selling because of uncertainty over war conditions.

All classes of bonds have been affected, financial positions and strength of security having no retarding effect. Take, for instance, Southern Railway Company first consolidated mortgage \$5, 1994. This is an underlying issue with an exceptionally strong mortgage, gradually becoming stronger by progressive retirement of divisional liens, yet the bonds sold on Dec. 19 at 89, compared with a high for the year of 102 1/2 and a record high of 119 1/2 in 1916.

Secretary McAdoo's announcement that dealers would get tax credit for losses on investment without completing the loss by a sale, and peace rumors emanating from abroad, rallied the bond market and advances were quite general, particularly among foreign government loans.

Below is given a list of sound bonds, with high for the year, the low prices, and prices for Dec. 19, with current yield, the last price being used where there was no sale Dec. 19.

Issue	High	Low	Dec.	Yield
Atchafalaya 4 1/2, '95	97	80 1/2	80 1/2	5.94
B & O 4 1/2, '48	94 1/2	73	73	5.39
C, E & Q gen 4 1/2, '97	94 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	5.05
L & N 4 1/2, '97	85	85	85	5.14
N Y Cen 1st 3 1/2, '97	86 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	5.02
Nor & West 1st 4 1/2, '97	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	4.81
Nor Pac 1st 4 1/2, '97	80	81 1/2	81 1/2	4.94
Penn cons 4 1/2, '97	96	96	96	4.72
So Pac 1st 4 1/2, '95	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	5.41
Un Pac 1st 4 1/2, '100	85	85	85	4.97

Issue	High	Low	Dec.	Yield
Atchafalaya 4 1/2, '95	88 1/2	72	72 1/2	5.82
C & O gen 4 1/2, '94	94	70 1/2	70 1/2	6.11
C, R I & P 4 1/2, '88	90	74	74	5.34
Col & Son 4 1/2, '97	87 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	7.36
D & R cons 4 1/2, '96	86	62 1/2	62 1/2	7.84
Elgin Portland 4 1/2, '96	87 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	6.95
Can S R 1st 4 1/2, '91	91 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	6.95
S L M & S 4 1/2, '91	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	6.95
So Rwy cons 4 1/2, '102 1/2	90	90	90	5.14
Virgin Ry 1st 4 1/2, '92	100 1/2	88	91 1/2	5.54

Issue	High	Low	Dec.	Yield
Cal Gas & E 5 1/2, '37	101	92 1/2	92 1/2	5.61
Det Un 4 1/2, '32	86 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	8.40
I R T ref 5 1/2, '66	99 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	6.59
Mont Pow 5 1/2, '102 1/2	87	87	87	6.00
N Y & N J 4 1/2, '97	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	6.13
N Y Tel 4 1/2, '97	100 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	5.66
Pac T & S 4 1/2, '97	90	90 1/2	90 1/2	5.83
P S C N 4 1/2, '97	93 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	6.74
So Bell Tel 4 1/2, '101 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	6.46

Issue	High	Low	Dec.	Yield
Armour 4 1/2, '39	94 1/2	82	82	6.00
Beth St ref 5 1/2, '12	102	86 1/2	87	6.02
Cent Leath 5 1/2, '103	91	91 1/2	91 1/2	6.50
Gen El deb 5 1/2, '104 1/2	96	95	95	5.32
Ind St 5 1/2, '103 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	5.33
Rep I & S 5 1/2, '101 1/2	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	5.54
U S Steel 5 1/2, '107 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	5.39
Va Car Ch 5 1/2, '100 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	6.68

RAILROADS HANDLE
A HUGE TRAFFIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Approximately complete statistics of freight movement during the first six months after the United States entered the war, April to September inclusive, compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics for Railroad War Board, disclose that in that period the railways not only handled more traffic than in any earlier six months, but also as much as in any entire year prior to 1907," says the Railway Age Gazette. "The years 1906 and 1907 marked the climax of a long period of rapid increase of railroad business, which resulted in the longest and most acute congestion of traffic and 'shortage' of cars ever known until recent months. It is therefore not without significance that in the first six months of 1917 after the country entered the war, the railways handled as much freight as in the entire year 1906.

"In 1915 the railways handled only 30 per cent more freight than in 1906, while in 1917 they are handling approximately 100 per cent more than in 1906. These facts illustrate not only the enormous increase in freight business during past eleven years, but also how swiftly the bulk of the increase has come within the last two years."

SHOE BUYERS
Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 26

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Kansas City—R. P. Alderson of Ellet Kenard Shoe Co.; Avery.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. H. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co. Inc.

Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud of Grimsrud Shoe Co.

New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.

Scranton, Pa.—H. H. Klein; 306 Summer St., Brockton, Mass.

San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S. San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co. Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South St.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Federal Reserve banks have sold \$12,500,000 of war savings stamps and \$500,000 of thrift stamps.

Manufacture of 30,000 freight cars for Russia has been held up and temporary arrangements made to change specifications so that the cars can be used on American railways. Contracts for 1,950,000 pairs of shoes, valued at \$6,000,000, which were to go to Russia, have also been canceled

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

BOSTON

APARTMENTS TO LET
CAMBRIDGE
Newport Apartments

MASS. AVE. AND NEWPORT RD.
North Cambridge, near Fitchburg
R. R. Station, 10 min. to North Sta-
tion, by Subway 12 min. to Park St.
15 min. to South Station, convenient
to Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges; large
sunny rooms, steam heat, hot water,
janitor service, modern efficiency
kitchen, 4 rooms and bath, \$40; 5
rooms and bath, \$45; 6 rooms, \$55.
Rental office on premises. Leave cars
at Boulevard St.

BARNARD REALTY CO.
1775 MASS. AVE. Tel. Camb. 1902

Jamaica Plain

Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$79
per month; all outside rooms; janitor
service, electric lights, house tele-
phone system; steam heat, continuous
hot water. Private entrance to
Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to
Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica
Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton
Building.

BACK HALL—A convenient, well fur-
nished, sunny room, with private en-
trance, steam heat, electric light, hot water,
Address T. 24, Monitor Office, Boston.

INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE
GEORGE H. CLARK
9 Holland St., Davis Bldg.
West Somerville, Mass. Tel. 5220.

STORES AND OFFICES

MILLINER located in desirable building on
Tremont St., Boston, wishes to let half of her
space to another milliner with nice class
customers. Address T. 2, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

HUNTINGTON AVE., 140, Suite 2—Light,
warm, attractive rooms, back and front; per-
manent or transient; reasonable. R. R. 2431-2.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 140, Suite 3—Light airy
room, steam heat, electric light, hot water,
suitable for one or two. Tel. R. 4925-51.

GAINSBORO ST., 108—Nicely furnished
sunny room for one or two; steam heat, per-
manent or transient. Tel. R. 2403-18. Holbrook.

THE HILVETIA—706 Huntington Ave.,
single rooms, \$1 day; \$2 to \$7 week; guests
first class service, references required.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

and all requisites demanded by the penman
of the office or in the home may be found at
BARRY, BEAN & CO., 100-110 Washington Street, Boston
Phone Richmond 1402

USED CARS

USED ELECTRICS

Expert Overhauling and Battery Work
E. Y. STIMPSON, Agent
DETROIT ELECTRIC
830 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, R. R. 823-8224

CLEANING AND DYEING

Naptha Cleaning Vacuum Cleaning
ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO.
180 Kemple Street, Roxbury
Tel. Rox. 1971

CARPET CLEANING

Lowest rates for late models. Free ribbons
and repairs during rental. Money back guar-
antee. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
310 Franklin Tel. Main 106.

TYPEWRITERS

Brand new—latest model Oliver 9.
Fully guaranteed. Standard key-
board. Exactly the same machine
used by largest industries. Direct
from factory. Lowest price. Money
back guarantee. Investigate latest Oliver plan to
save \$51. Easy to learn. Free literature.
Call OLIVER TYPEWRITER, Mr. Dustin,
or Oliver and Franklin Sts., Main 192 and 193.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Lowest rates for late models. Free ribbons
and repairs during rental. Money back guar-
antee. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
310 Franklin Tel. Main 106.

OLD COINS

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quot-
ing prices paid, 10c. WM. HENSEL, Paducah
Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

NEW COLLEGE DEBATE

PLAN TO BE TESTED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Debates are an-
nounced this year between the Uni-
versity of Washington and Reed Col-
lege, according to plans proposed by
President Foster, which are a radical
departure from the usual systems of
intercollegiate debating. The plan has
five new features. First, the debates
take place on neutral grounds. They
will be held in the afternoon before
the entire student body and guests of
the two large high schools of Tacoma,
Wash., and in the evening at the two
of the auditoriums at Camp Lewis, Amer-
ican Lake, before the officers and
enlisted men of the army. In the sec-
ond place, the attempt has been made
to have the speakers assigned to sides
only in accordance with their own
convictions. A third new feature is
the absence of judges and the provision
for a vote of the entire audience
by ballot. A fourth departure from
traditional methods, more significant
than any of the others, is the agree-
ment to have the decision made, not
according to the merits of the debate,
but according to the merits of the ques-
tion; so that the speakers will not
be engaged in an academic perfor-
mance before three judges, who are to
decide how well they speak, but be-
fore an audience whom they must en-
deavor to convince that their side of
the question is the right one. A fifth
feature is the absence of any attempt
to interpret the ethics of debating by
formal rules. Each speaker is free
to use any methods and any materials
which seem to him fair.

The subject for the first debate in
this new experiment is, "Resolved,
That at the conclusion of the present
war, the nations of the world should
establish an international supreme
court supported by an international
constabulary to enforce its decrees."

DR. C. G. WEWITT HONORED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Dr. C. G. Hewitt, F.
R. S. C., Dominion entomologist and
consulting zoologist of the Canadian
Department of Agriculture, has been
awarded the gold medal of the Royal
Society for the Protection of Birds. He
has also been elected an honorary fel-
low of the society.

MILLINERY

St. James Hat Shop

237 Huntington Avenue
Display of

SMART MILLINERY

LENA C. EARLE

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER

Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-
off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or
Jewelry. Send letter or telephone and will call
at your residence, 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.
Tel. 302 or 2036. If one is busy call the other.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St.,
Boston, Straw and Panama hats bleached
and retanned. 177 colored silks and opera
hats cleaned and repaired; bands and blind-
ing all widths and shapes put on while you
wait.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

COWEN'S Women's Shop, 156 Mass. Ave.,
Boston—Valises, 177 colored silks, ladies' over-
wear, kimono, gloves; mail orders.

MISCELLANEOUS

REAL ESTATE—VIRGINIA

FOR SALE—430-acre farm in Prince Edward
Co., Va.; 200 acres open and open, 230 acres val-
uable timber, oak, hickory, pine, etc.; large
farm house and cross fences; good bearing or-
chard; full equipment farm implements; horses,
cattle, hogs and chickens; price \$10,000. Mrs.
M. I. Caruthers, Melroir, Va., R.F.D. No. 2.

REAL ESTATE—MASSACHUSETTS

FOR SALE—Country home in Berkshire near
Williamstown and Bennington, Mass.; large
house, ice and wood house, splendid condition,
and chicken run. Address Mrs. J. P. GRANT,
4811 45th Ave. S. E., Portland, Oregon.

LEATHER

Keystone Leather Co.
PHILADELPHIA—BOSTON—LONDON
Bristol Patent Leather Co.
PHILADELPHIA—BRISTOL, PA.—BOSTON

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A family living simply in a quiet
village in Southern New Hampshire is in need
of the services of a capable woman of settled
habits who is neat and clean, an intelligent,
punctual and methodical woman is desired
who will appreciate a good home and will take
a real interest in good cook, preferred;
woman of happy disposition, with a capacity
for managing the household; a good
opportunity for the right kind of a person;
family consists of husband, wife, three chil-
dren and resident governess; best of references
required; apply to Lock Box 50, East Rye, N. H.,
N. H., giving some idea of salary desired.

ASSISTANT FOR DENTAL OFFICE. Ad-
dress by letter to Q. 33, Monitor, 9 E. 40th
St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATION WANTED—By married man, res.
N. Y. State, experienced bookkeeper, com-
petent, 25 yrs. bus. exp.; at pres. active head
of successful jobbing business; desiring of assuming
representative position with manufacturer, job-
ber or financial institution requiring man for pos.
of trust and responsibility; solicited; refer-
ences given. Add. C. 25, Monitor, Boston.

RETIRED NORWEGIAN / SHIPMASTER
wants well paid, independent position; have
sound money to invest in case of business. N. 33,
Monitor, 9 E. 40th St., New York City.

SALESMAN with best of refs. and exp. de-
sires position that would permit Worcester or
Boston as base. P. 9, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPETENT take charge of filing depart-
ment, expert handling lists for circularizing,
follow-up, adding machine, correspondence, some
typewriting; trustworthy to sign checks, handle
bank notes, A.E.T., 201 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

CAPABLE, refined, middle-aged lady desires
position as working housekeeper or mother's
helper near this vicinity. MRS. MARTHA L.
JORDAN, 20 W. North St., Stamford, Conn.

ATTENDANT or companion would like em-
ployment mornings (9-2) N. Y. C. Mrs. Strasser,
106 Riverside Drive, N. Y. Tel. Schuyler 827.

WORCESTER

FINANCIAL

BANK WITH THE PARK TRUST CO.

JEWELERS

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry
R. A. LOHNS
1 Pleasant Street "Just Around the Corner"

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FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY AND
DRAPERY
R. W. CLIFFORD
306 Main Street (Day Building)
Telephone Park 5424 Worcester, Mass.

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FRESH FLOWERS
of Finest Quality
RANDALL'S FLOWER SHOP
22 Pearl Street Tel. Park 94

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RILEY & CLARK
210 Slater Arcade (Slater Bldg.)

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Rich Hill 4350-4351
3219 Jamaica Avenue near Jefferson Avenue
Choice Meats

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LICHTENBERG
2621 Jamaica Ave., Corner Bedford Ave.
Tel. R. 11 2306
Dry goods and furnishings. Absolute sat-
isfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Hosiery,
underwear, corsets and curtains our specialties.

REAL ESTATE

E. V. BRAND & SON
Real Estate, Insurance, Coal and Wood
4508 Jamaica Ave., near Green Ave. Bldg.
(11th St.) Phone 2290 Rich Hill
Rox., Holliswood Ave., Hollis.

AUBURN, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT STORES

FOSTER, ROSS & CO.
Auburn's Leading Department Store
Fashion, Progress, Reliability, Economy.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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CENTRAL CAFETERIA
Home Baking and Cooking
Genesee and Franklin Streets
327 Washington St., Buffalo, New York

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CLEANING AND DYEING

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS
348 Madison Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 5770

501 Madison Avenue
Telephone Plaza 5400
You Can Rely on Lewandos

Dry Cleaning and Dyeing

of Gowns, Portiers and Curtains
MME ESTELLE
Phone Academy 2202 922 Amsterdam Ave.

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The English Plum Pudding Shop, Inc.
RESTAURANT
6 East 41 St. (2 doors East of 5 Ave.)
DINNER 55c

You will appreciate the service and enjoy the
atmosphere.

WE SERVE
"The best one dollar dinner
in New York"

Every night (except Sunday) at
THE VANITY FAIR, 4 West 40th Street

THE ATTELIER RESTAURANT
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Wholesome, delicious food.
Open every day in the week.

YE OLDE ENGLISH
FRAGRANT FOOD, FRAGRANT
SURROUNDINGS, FRAGRANT MEMORIES
28 W. 43d St., next to Zolman Hall
Where Connoisseurs Meet

COLONIAL CAFETERIA, 100 William St.,
Entrance on Platt.

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ANNABELLE CLOPTON
IMPORTER—Chapeaux—Fine Millinery
149 W. 44th St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER by day or
at home; references.
Tel. Schuyler 8294.

LAUNDRIES

BOULEVARD HAND LAUNDRY
We please the critical. Mending free.
150 West 68th St. Phone Columbus 4962

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MEYER WEINBERG
INSURANCE
209 BROADWAY Phone Worth 2366.
Res. Phone Audubon 9091.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST at 92nd St.—Large
comfortable room in exclusive apartment with
refined family. Phone Riverside 3478.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

ENGLISH LITERATURE
OF 1917 IN REVIEW

A retrospect of English literature during the past 12 months, if it reveals no outstanding achievement, no appearance of a new genius upon the horizon, is not without rays of hope for the future of a literature whose inherited treasures England and America alike hold in fee for all mankind. Fortunately literature does not prolong itself solely through the annual production of masterpieces; it does not depend wholly upon genius any more than does the fame of the individual producer of a great and crowning achievement depend upon the constant production of a work of surpassing greatness.

Compared with the year 1914-1915 the year that has passed has not been one of such marked crisis in world of books or of such stagnation, and the actual sale of books, despite adverse conditions, has shown a decided increase. The unprecedented demand for Ambassador Gerard's volume is an indication of the extent to which men have been stirred by his revelation of the abysmal depths to which national duplicity can descend. The period has been one of awakening in which men have been able to turn their attention to problems of reconstruction as well as to those of destruction; hence a difference in the style of book in request. It has been stated upon good authority that during the earlier months of the war, books upon chess and astronomy and pocket volumes of the poets were in great demand amongst officers, whereas now men even versed in all branches of literature call for light novels and preferably for detective stories. Such a change may be accounted for by reaction against the ever-present calls of the war. On general grounds it is easily explained. A new reading public has been created by the stimulus of hard wages among the artisans, many of whom have become purchasers of books on a considerable scale, and "Tommy Atkins' love of sentimentality has found an outlet in the perusal of sentimental love poems such as those to be found in "The Soldiers' Book of Love Stories."

Opinions may and will differ as to the extent of the addition to literary culture during the year, but, notwithstanding the flood of ephemeral work, reprints, and indifferent novels, the production of works of a high order has distinguished certain departments of literature, though the purchase of such works, unfortunately for their authors, has been confined chiefly to libraries. If in the field of history proper no work of importance can be named, it is otherwise with literary history and biography. It is only necessary to mention Mr. Gosse's "Life of Swinburne," displaying the touch of the artist who has full command of the delicacy and beauty engrained in fine literature; the edition of Swinburne's posthumous poems, an incident in literary history which strikingly confutes the notion that a modern ballad cannot reproduce the rugged strength of the old Northumbrian border minstrelsy; Professor Saintsbury's masterly study of the development of the French novel; Sir Sidney Colvin's scholarly "Life of Keats"; and, in autobiography, Lord Morley's "Recollections."

Professor Saintsbury admits to believing that "every human being is capable of poetry," and the output of minor poetry, mostly of a limping and ineffectual character, has been on such a scale as to make it clear that many share in his belief; whether they would follow him still further afield in admitting "that the exhibition of the capability would be in most cases 'highly to be deprecated'" is quite another matter; still it is a wholesome sign that a note of protest has been raised against this torrential flood of printed matter when paper is so scarce. In his "Journal of the Private Life of Napoleon at St. Helena," a work now forgotten by most people, Count de Las Cases relates how the exiled Emperor, when reading a work upon the Government of France, remarked that since he had been in the habit of perusing new publications he had found them for the most part to be mere matters of speculation—things got up for sale by booksellers. The world was threatened with a deluge of bad books, and he saw no remedy that could effectually counteract so great an evil. If this could be said with any approach to truth then, what is to be said now of the innumerable "series" of books issued by publishers, many of which fail to meet any demand or do so superficially and indifferently?

During the opening months of the year the restrictions upon the book trade pressed more heavily upon England than upon America, where the higher branches of literature had a fairer field. The output of educational literature in Great Britain has suffered perhaps more than any other section from the prevailing untoward conditions, but such works as have been issued, whether in England or the United States, display a standard of scholarship and critical faculty which is a remarkable advance upon the ordinary with a glamour of its own. One could wish, perhaps, that he had been rather more sparing of his semi-sarcastic methods of comparison and expression, for they show that he has not grasped the basic fact that peoples differ in their characteristics as much as individuals, and what seems strange to a visitor is merely a normal trait of that countryside or district.

The actual roads traversed are of less interest than the features of interest found thereon, for the touring party started out with the avowed purpose of exploring little-known crannies and enjoying little-known localities, and Mr. Shackleton carries his readers on from page to page, introducing them to the discoveries of a thousand fascinating scenes or anecdotes. The book is written, he intimates, partly to encourage others to follow his lead in making a similar trip.

written, whether in the sphere of sociology, literary criticism, classical study, or education, and when with that note are coupled simplicity and charm of expression, it cannot be said that literature is in a parlous condition.

Varying inferences may be drawn from the success of the important book sales of the year; but to infer from it an increased interest in the higher branches of literature would not be justifiable. Their success indicates rather the strength of acquisitiveness in human nature, while the variation in the prices given on different occasions for the same work emphasizes the relativity of human values.

BOOK OUTPUT OF 1917
IN THE UNITED STATES

Publishers and dealers have no reason to complain of the public's demands for books of certain classes. All manuals dealing with the technique of military science and art, all books covering in any way experiences of their authors in the war now on or discussing any of its historical, diplomatic or economic aspects, and all volumes that have to do with business, with "efficiency" methods in trade and commerce, and with the "technique" of industry either in days of peace or of war, have sold well. But fiction and books dealing with philosophy, theology, theories of the state, art, and natural science on its speculative side have not been in normal demand. Several excellent works of reference have begun to appear, those especially noteworthy being the first volume of the American three-volume appendix to the Cambridge History of Literature, and The Art of Music. Industrious editors, with varying degrees of taste, have provided an extraordinary number of anthologies of poetry, some based on the war, some on locality—as of New York City or the Pacific Coast—and some on the sort of verse specially liked by the compiler. In one collection, that compiled by Miss Harriet Monroe, there has been an effort to assemble "New Verse" of the imagists and Vers Libre school.

The list of books dealing with the drama, like that of poetry, is longer this year than ever before. To translations from Russian, Scandinavian and German playwrights, those from Spanish and Asiatic authors have been added. The very latest product of the Harvard-trained writer of a Broadway success is now in demand for sale by publishers, as well as collections of the best contemporary drama of England and the Continent, such as Professor Dickinson is making. The year has seen ample recognition and publication of the plays of Lord Dunsany.

Of all the books of the year those with the widest national appeal have been biographies and autobiographies; and the range has been notable, including persons as different as Audubon, Thoreau, Augustin Daly, John Fluke, Brander Matthews, Hamlin Garland, E. E. Hale, George Inness and William M. Chase. In history an outstanding book has been Moore's "Principles of American Diplomacy," and Bassett's "The Middle Group of American Historians" is an excellent criticism of methods and of men. Professor Hazen in his "French Revolution and Napoleon" and "Alsace and Lorraine Under German Rule" has added to his reputation.

In a group by themselves as best sellers and at the same time books with widest range of human appeal and greatest international circulation have been the volumes of reminiscence by Ambassador Gerard, Minister van Dyke, Secretary of Legation Gibson, War Correspondents Ackerman and Curtin, and Relief Commissioner Kellogg, in which they have pictured in a mordant way their experiences in Belgium, Holland and Germany during the first years of the war. Add to these books like Weyl's "American World Policies," Vebblen's "Inquiry Into the Nature of Peace and the Terms of Its Perpetuation" and the state papers of the President addressed to Congress, and there is no reason to be ashamed of the national output in literature of state.

TOURING GREAT
BRITAIN IN A CAR

"Touring Great Britain." By Robert Shackleton. Illustrated by photographs taken on the tour. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. \$2.50 net.

"We had anticipated much, but it was so far beyond our expectations! For it was a royal summer." Thus does Mr. Shackleton commence his description of the six weeks of motoring that he is describing in this book. The author has an easy and familiar way of writing, which, indeed, is an essential qualification for a writer who would essay to describe such a commonplace as a tour of the British Isles—even in war times. And it is in this particular that he proves himself eminently successful in vesting the ordinary with a glamour of its own. One could wish, perhaps, that he had been rather more sparing of his semi-sarcastic methods of comparison and expression, for they show that he has not grasped the basic fact that peoples differ in their characteristics as much as individuals, and what seems strange to a visitor is merely a normal trait of that countryside or district.

The actual roads traversed are of less interest than the features of interest found thereon, for the touring party started out with the avowed purpose of exploring little-known crannies and enjoying little-known localities, and Mr. Shackleton carries his readers on from page to page, introducing them to the discoveries of a thousand fascinating scenes or anecdotes. The book is written, he intimates, partly to encourage others to follow his lead in making a similar trip.

CHRISTMAS-NIGHT
IN THE QUARTERS

"Christmas-Night in the Quarters and Other Poems." By Irwin Russell, with an introduction by Joel Chandler Harris, and an historical sketch by Maurice Garland Fulton. Illustrated by E. W. Kemble. New York: The Century Company, 1917. \$2.50 net.

A book of bad dialect is an awful thing. It is like the stage Irishman who always wears knee-breeches and twiddles a shillelagh, who addresses everybody with "the top of the morning to you," and whose brogue has never been heard from Limerick to the Causeway. It is, therefore, a relief to come across a book, on the old plantation days, written in verse by a man who knew how the "cullud gen'tlemen" really did talk and act. Mr. Harris, than whom there is no better judge, tells the reader, in his introduction, that Mr. Russell's dialect is often carelessly written, but only the expert will discover that, whilst Mr. Harris goes on to add that nevertheless "the negro is there, the old-fashioned, unadulterated negro, who is still dear to the Southern heart." At the same time Russell, as Mr. Fulton



Illustration by E. W. Kemble in "Christmas-Night in the Quarters" by Irwin Russell. The Century Company, publishers.

"O Mahrs! Let dis gath'rin' fin' a blessin' in yo' sight!"

points out, never used the Negro as local color for enhancing the story of southern life, after the manner of so many other writers. It was his aim to produce the "al gen'tleman," the old time dandy, who then free, but "having been trained in slavery, retained much of the deference of the old regime in his attitude toward the white people."

Mr. Harris seems to think that the title poem of the volume is the best in the collection. He describes it as a Christmas party, opened with prayer by the Negro minister, "Bruder Brown."

"Remember, Mahrs, min' dis now—'de sinfulness ob sin
Is 'pendin' 'pon de sperrit what we goes an' does it in:
An' in a righchis frame ob min' we's gwine to dance an' sing,
A-feelin' like King David, when he cut de pigeon-wing."

After that "fiddling Josey" calls upon the partners for the "fust kwattilion—"
"Fo'wad foah!—whoop up, niggers!
Back ag'in!—don't be so slow!
Swing cornahs!—min' de niggers!
When I hollers, den yo' go."

And so onward, step by step, to the supper, a supper no doubt fully equal to that described by Mahrs John's servant, in another poem, as "a 'ticlar' circumstance." The dryness of the humor, the delicacy of every touch, make the whole poem, indeed, like many of the others, a genuine contribution to English literature.

Russell's own choice was "Nebuchadnezzar," a story founded upon an altercation, he was a witness to, between a Mississippi Negro and his mule. The Negro exhausts all his mastery in vain upon the mule:

"Look heah, mule! Better min' out;
Fus 'ting you know you'll fin' out
How 'quing I'll wear dis fin' out
An' on your ugly stubble back
You needn't try to steal up
An' lif dat precious heel up;
You's got to plow dis fiel' up,
You has, sah, fur a fac'!"

But it is all to no purpose. The mule becomes more mullish, and the Negro turns to cajolery:
"Pay, dat's de way to do it;
Jes watch him plowin' too it!
Dis nigger ain't no fool.
Some folks dey would 'a' beat him;
Now, dat would only heat him—
I know jes how to treat him—
You mus' reason wid a mule."

Finally the mule having been assured nothing would induce him to kick, "See how he keeps a-cickin'!" He's as gentle as a chicken, "An' nebbber thinks o' kickin'!"

actually does kick, with the result that after some time his owner realizes the fact, in a delightful non sequitur:

"Was dat a cannon shot me?
Hab I laud heah more'n a week?
Dat mule do kick amazin'!
De beast was sp'iled in raisin'—
But now I s'pect he's grainin'—
On de oder side de creek."

These questions of pre-eminence are, however, largely matters of opinion. Few writers settle the question so completely for their readers as Gray, or Coleridge, or Goldsmith. It is far more to the purpose, indeed, to learn how Russell came to adopt his particular meter. It came about in this way, "One evening," he writes, "I was sitting in our back yard in old Mississippi 'twangin' on the banjo, when I heard our colored domestic, an old darkey of the Aunt Dinah type—sing-

ing one of the outlandish campmeeting hymns of which the race is so fond. She, and although seized with the impulse to do so, I hesitated to take up the tune and finish it. I did so, however; and in the dialect I have adopted, which I then thought and still think is in strict conformity to their use of it. I proceeded as one inspired, to compose verse after verse, of the most absurd and extravagant, and, to her, irreverent rime ever before invented, all the while accompanying it on the banjo and imitating the fashion of the plantation Negro." Thus it was that the poems in the present volume found their first inspiration.

The result of this casual imitation of the Port Gibson Negro is the book of charming and truly humorous poems which Mr. Fulton has edited. There is the quaint sermon by the "cullud" preacher on "Half-way Doin's," winding up with the advice to the congregation,

"I see dat Brudder Johnson's 'bout to pass aroun' de hat,
An' don't let's have no half-way doin's when it comes to dat."

And then again there is the case of "De Rev'rind Dick Wilkins, D.D.," who got up the great revival which ended in "the Mississippi miracle," concerning all of which you must read in the "Rev'rind Dick's" own words. Next must be "Uncle Caleb" nor "Da Peter" be forgotten, nor half a score of others every one of whose acquaintance the reader should make. And least of all that black Polonius whose parting words to the dusky Laertes were the very practical reminder,

"Well, now I's done tol you my say-so.
Dar ain't nuffin more as I know—
'Cent dis'p; don't you nebbber come back, sah, widout you has money an' clo'es,
I's kep' you as long as I's gwine to, an' now you an' me we is done—
An' calves to too skeace in this country to kill fur a prodigal son!"

AMERICAN NOTES

A publishers' advisory board has been formed in New York City, which, in addition to the representatives of various groups of periodicals, also includes spokesmen for the Authors League and the Allied Printing Trades. An immediate object of the pooling of interests of this group is to bring pressure on Congress to repeal the zone postal law.

Chicago has been admirably depicted by H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, using the pen, and Lester G. Hornby, wielding his pencil.

The year book of the Society of the Chagres, composed of the Panama Canal builders or the veterans in the construction, has been issued. It contains articles dealing with various phases of activity in connection with the building of the canal and life in the zone and a valuable bibliography compiled in the Library of Congress.

French life on its military side, and the share of the American expeditionary force in the war, are to be described by Harry A. Frank, who has done so much "vagabonding" in Central and South America of late years and who has told the story of his travels so well. He is now a lieutenant in the army.

Robert Underwood Johnson, formerly associate editor of the Century Magazine and now a vigorous promoter of American aid to men of letters in Europe who have been reduced in estate or place by the war, has become his own publisher of two volumes of verse, each of 150 lines, with events and emotions of the war, especially Italian phases of the conflict.

George W. Cable has taken up temporary residence in New Orleans and is restudying the city in which he formerly lived, and where he first achieved national fame but not local popularity. He finds the city modernized, but still with much of its old, unique charm. He has two books on the stocks, one "Lovers of Louisiana," and the other an unnamed novel which will appear in the spring of 1918.

The Pan-Pacific Club in Honolulu recently unveiled a lifelike bust of Jack London, the author, at Laniakaa in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including members of the congressional party, the Governor of Hawaii, a former Governor of the islands and a large number of members of the club, represented by Japanese, Hawaiians, Chinese, Koreans and Filipinos. The bust was the gift of Mr. London, who, with her husband, was a frequent visitor to the islands.

LIEBKNECHT'S MILITARISM
"Militarism." By Karl Liebknecht. B. W. Huebsch, New York. \$1.

This is the first translation of a classic indictment of German militarism in particular and also of militarism in general, uttered by Liebknecht in 1906, and the basis for a trial of him in 1907, the charge being treason and the verdict "Guilty." He was sentenced to 18 months confinement in a military prison; and while he sat behind walls the Social Democrats elected him to the Prussian Landtag. Later he went to the Reichstag as their leader, and when the present war broke he stood consistently by his pre-war convictions, and braved not only the Government but a majority of his party. These facts lend weight to the utterances of a thinker and leader such as are found in this book, the validity of whose arguments has been proved by the course of events since 1914. To say this is not to assent to the characteristic Socialist assignment of all war as due to bourgeois "capitalism" which Liebknecht as a loyal Marxist, of course, affirms. It is too easy an explanation of a complex affair. Nevertheless the argument is "orthodox" in form; and persons wishing to know just what it is can get it here.

GREECE AFTER THE
WARS WITH PERSIA

"From Pericles to Philip." By T. R. Glover. Methuen & Co., London. 8s. 6d. net.

So perennial is the interest attaching to the story of ancient Greece, and more especially to the century and a quarter which elapsed from the time of Pericles to that of Philip of Macedonia, that there seems to be justification for reconsideration of a period which was productive of so many impulses formative of a thoughtful attitude toward the problems of human existence. Every effort to discover what is useful, good, and right in the art, literature, and philosophy of the past calls for sympathetic consideration, especially when that past has produced an art and literature which have commanded the admiration of the world from century to century, and from which the world, both ancient and modern, has drawn such inspiration.

Mr. Glover would have achieved a more satisfactory synthesis in his work, and have rendered it more readable had he avoided such copious use of footnotes, but his evidently conscientious effort to present to the reader the factors in history which matter, if history is to be understood aright, condones for much. His aim has been to give to his picture a perspective which will show events in their correct significance. Recognizing the value of true perspective and appreciating the vital importance of the relations which existed between Greece and Persia during the period under consideration, he has paid more attention than has usually been given by historians to the decisive part played by Persia in influencing the political development of Greece.

The Persian Empire presents a subject of interesting study at the present time, if only from the fact that its existence depended for permanent success upon a succession of capable autocrats. This succession it failed to secure, and it did not lie in the nature of its institutions to produce men of wise and independent outlook. Without some knowledge of this Empire, Greek history of the period under consideration and the rapid success of the Athenian Confederacy cannot be fully understood. The very defeat of the Persians at the hands of the Greeks proved an important contribution to the progress of mankind, in that it called into being amongst their victors a full consciousness of their genius. Though this may be called a negative achievement upon the part of the Persians, they can claim some measure of positive achievement in the contributions of Darius to trade and commerce and to geographical exploration.

Three chapters of this volume will already be familiar to many Americans, for they were delivered as library lectures in Haverford College, Pennsylvania, five years ago last spring, and Mr. Glover's study has added interest at the moment in that, to quote his own words, "their (the Greeks) experience is strangely like what ours has been and will be—the strain of a long war, the readjustment of all life to conditions that raise question and doubt, the endeavor to re-found society and to find anew a base from which the soul can make all its own again."

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Elliot Stock has issued Part III of "Book Prices Current," the bi-monthly record of the prices at which books have been sold by auction. This part covers the period from Jan. 24 to April 5, and shows that the prices collectors will pay for rare or coveted books are not affected by the war.

Mrs. Agnes Lewis, whose name will be familiar to some readers as the author of "Light on the Four Gospels from the Sinai Palimpsest," has written a volume of verse entitled "Margaret Atheling, and Other Poems," which Williams & Norgate published.

Williams & Norgate issue an addition to their "Home University Library" in "A History of Serbia" by L. F. Waring, to which the Serbian Minister, M. Yonovitch, has contributed a preface, also an addition to their "Making of the Future" Series, "Human Geography in Western Europe," by Professor H. J. Fleure.

John Drinkwater has just completed a new volume of poetry, "Pawns: Three Poetic Plays," which Sidgwick & Jackson are publishing. This firm also announces "Late Songs" by the Irish poetess, Katharine Tynan, and "Odes and Other Poems" by R. C. K. Ensor.

Lord Dunsany has written an introduction to Francis Ledwidge's "Songs of Peace," published by Herbert Jenkins. "A Dream of Artemis," the first poem in the volume, displays a keen sense of beauty possessed by one who, though compelled by the call of duty to play his part as a soldier, is able to sing as a poet of peace.

Even war seems to have its lighter side. In "Ninety-six Hours' Leave," published by Methuens, Stephen McKenna deals with various comical incidents. He describes his book as a romantic fantasy.

Frank Karslake's "Book Auction Records," issued by Karslake & Co., appeals to booksellers rather than to private collectors for whom Mr. Slater caters in "Book Prices Current." Mr. Karslake includes in his records some articles interesting to bibliographers, such as H. R. Plomer's article on libraries and bookshops in Canterbury and Miles Hartley's article on the early printers and booksellers of Bradford, and he claims that in his work he includes some 7,000 more records than will be found in "Book Prices Current."

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

We were talking in the library of a student of the history of relations, diplomatic, economic and fiscal, between Great Britain and the United States. He had been telling of the interesting disclosures which he intends to make some day about the venality in high places that existed in Washington during the administration of President Grant as shown by the inside handling of the controversy with Canada and Great Britain over Alaska, and proved up to the hilt by official documents now available to all historians who will take the trouble to get at the facts. Suddenly he veered back in time and place to the days when Benjamin Franklin was the greatest of American diplomats and by astute management of affairs in London and in Paris was winning victories for his country. "He was your greatest man of the time," said this Anglo-American journalist and historian, "and one of the greatest that your country has ever had," with which introductory remark he proceeded to show why he thus rated the Philadelphian whose vocation was that of a printer.

The incident is symbolical, it is a pleasure to say. Franklin is coming to his own again, in part because data available for the judgment are accessible now as they were not when the United States was more prolific in historians of the first rank than is the case today. The records of the Government in London are disclosing in most convincing ways the sagacity, incorruptibility and essentially British standards of the man, albeit more of a cosmopolitan and man of the world than any of his British or American contemporaries. Secondly, the state of public opinion in the United States now is such that Franklin the humanist is ordained to have a fairer verdict passed on his career and character than at any previous hour. Last, but not least, the renaissance of the early feeling of fraternity between France and the United States is making it inevitable that Franklin's countrymen should reappraise his unique service in France as diplomatist, sage, and sincere friend of democracy as the French conceive it, in which respect he was much more akin to Jefferson than to Hamilton, the Adamses or Washington. Prophecy is a perilous rôle to-day, but all the signs point to a reevaluation of Franklin that will differ quite substantially from that of generations that have overlooked the extraordinary range of his interests and his closeness to a humanity that is more or less indifferent to priests and ultra-moralists.

As a proof of this change of attitude and reevaluation, the essay by Professor Stuart P. Sherman of the University of Illinois, in the first volume of the Cambridge History of American Literature, just issued, should be read. Not that he blinks at or attempts to make of no consequence such moral limitations as Franklin obviously had; but he does not allow these to obscure the extraordinary mingling of other qualities which he showed, as no other statesman, citizen, author, fabulist and letter-writer of the day did. The very fact that this reappraisal comes from a teacher of literature and a critic of life stationed in the heart of the Mississippi Valley basin, and that the best estimate, by a man of this generation, of the life and career of Ralph Waldo Emerson has been written by a teacher of literature in the University of Minnesota, shows that New England is not henceforth to define the national verdict on the great men who were New England's best contribution to national life. Whipple, Lowell, Woodberry, Higginson and Fiske are to be followed, and to an extent superseded by critics with a more national, less sectional point of view.

In passing it should be noted how effectively Franklin the preacher of thrift, economy and common sense has been quoted in the great advertisements put out by Mr. Hoover's lieutenants exhorting the people to "Save and Have" as Poor Richard said. He is the colonial leader to whom the conservator of national natural resources now turns, and not to Adams the Massachusetts patrician or Jefferson the Virginian landed proprietor albeit a democrat. It is Franklin's picture that adorns the great full-page advertisements and bill-boards through which Uncle Sam now tries to win a wasteful, luxury-loving people to the simplicity that spells victory in the war; and not the picture of the military genius of the Revolution of 1775. The time has come for the United States and the Entente Powers to show what Matthew Arnold so admired in Franklin, "stringent practicalness." In him, as S. Weir Mitchell said:

The cool self-judgment void of all pretense
The sense uncommon men call common sense
was a major endowment.

One proof of the greatness of Franklin is the variety of men who have been his admirers, ranging from Sainte-Beuve to Matthew Arnold among critics, and Cavour to Theodore Parker among civic reformers. It was the latter, mid-Nineteenth Century radical, who said in 1858 that Franklin was the "most original and creative child of the New World," and it is only of late that his intellectual fertility and pioneering thought have begun to get a recognition that Parker heralded so long ago. But the fact is not altogether surprising. It is a complex, many problem, revolutionary age like the present that must come along before a just value can be put upon a person like Franklin, who, while far from "modernistic," since he lacked introspection of an abnormal sort, nevertheless was sufficiently candid to write the first, and in some respects, still the best autobiography of an American.

E. V. LUCAS WRITES
OF ORIENTAL POETS

"A Boswell of Baghdad and Other Essays." By E. V. Lucas. London: Methuen & Co. 5s. net.

In this bright and amusing collection of essays Mr. Lucas gives full rein to his fancy. As he states in a note, "with the exception of a few pages, the longest essay in this book—that which gives it its title—is now published for the first time. The papers grouped under the headings 'Divisions' and 'On Bellona's Hem' which follow have already appeared in print, in Punch and the Sphere, but in their present form have been always revised and often extended." It may be said without any reservation that their republication is amply justified. Mr. Lucas must have secured already two million readers, if the posters to be seen in prominent public places are to be credited, for Punch claims that number of readers every week, and this little volume will add to it. In the course of these pages he appears now in satirical, now in gay, and again in serious mood; and if we find a delightful relaxation in our introduction to "A Boswell of Baghdad" and his heroes, we turn with no less pleasure to a perusal of the papers which compose the remaining two-thirds of the book.

Ibn Khallikan, compiler of an Arabic biographical dictionary and the remote exemplar of Sir Sidney Lee, as Mr. Lucas happily describes him, was a shrewd man of the world whose manuscript outlines a literary life and temperament so modern as to show once more how true it is that there is nothing new under the sun. The modernity of the Persian author and his heroes, who were men of like nature to their biographer, and who spent so much of their time in the exchange of sardonic pleasantry and verses, is brought out with those skillful touches which Mr. Lucas knows so well how to apply. In a time of great literary activity the grammarians and traditionalists, or learned men intimate with the Koran, were alike given to poetry which "in those days ran in families," and throughout Ibn Khallikan's volumes is to be found much consolation for the author; for poetry was indeed worth practising. They were pained days for authorship when a patron would give £1000 to his favorite versifier.

Why should poets have any shame in accepting such a sum? They had none, and unless poets have altered they would shamelessly pocket such a handsome insult today; but it is not the fashion of the West to exercise the flamboyant prodigality of the East. Well may Mr. Lucas exclaim: "How one would like to think of Mr. Kipling, say, being summoned to Buckingham Palace to speak a piece and retiring with a check for £1025."

Poetry seems to have been the "gold dust" on the lives of these Persians whose delight in the exercise of verbal felicity led them to be continually trying their hands at versification. There was ample room for the beneficence of the patron, and not altogether guileless were his beneficiaries. The verbal felicity, wit and repartee of these literati naturally attracts Mr. Lucas, whose sense of humor and lightness of touch are shown in these papers, which are full of the good humor of life, to have lost none of their charm. As he amuses us in his lighter vein and joins West with East, so he attracts us in his more serious moods, and his brief essay on "Poetry Made Easy" is a good example of his sound literary judgment.

A Philadelphia Public Ledger staff correspondent in "What Allah Wills" tells a romance of Morocco, which he visited in the days of the notorious Raisuli. The author, Irwin L. Gordon, is a F. R. G. S.

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THE HOME FORUM

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WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE great force and practical influence of the Hebrew Scriptures has been weakened almost to the vanishing point, to the last few generations, at any rate. This is attributable to two causes. The first being that they are generally considered to have reference to a state of social and religious existence now entirely passed away, and the other that increasing knowledge of what is called physical science, has caused much of the Biblical record to be relegated to the domain of legend and fairy tale.

That this is due very largely to the anthropomorphic concept of God, which has beclouded the understanding of the Scriptures, is unquestionable, and in a very remarkable passage in one of her sermons, Mrs. Eddy states, speaking of herself, "Early training, through the misinterpretation of the Word, had been the underlying cause of the long years of idolatry she endured before Truth dawned upon her understanding, through right interpretation." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 169.) Her aim after her discovery of the great facts about God and man, which she first proved and then gave to the world as Christian Science, has been to restore the spiritual meaning of the sacred writings, which makes them as available in the Twentieth Century as when they were first written.

Take as an instance of this that passage in Exodus which is known as the Second Commandment, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image," followed as it is, by the declaration that God is a jealous God. While, in a vague way, orthodox interpreters that statement somewhat metaphorically, to the large mass of people it is an expression of an archaic state of affairs which is incomprehensible to the present generation.

What Christian Science very clearly

shows, as to this and kindred passages in the Old Testament, is that it is an utterance of an inspired perception of Principle, or Truth, expressed in terms of a primitive people. The materiality of the carnal mind in those early times personified its fears of the uncontrollable forces it saw around it, in a multitude of gods, or demons, whom it tried to placate by worship or sacrifice, and translated its mental pictures into all kinds of wooden or stone images. Aaron's golden calf was a lineal descendant of the sacred bull-god, Apis, of the Egyptians. The Second Commandment, therefore, was the enunciation of the fact that the eternal truth of being must inevitably, in the nature of things, bring about the destruction of these untruths which were opposed to it. Jesus enunciated the same fact when he said, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

To say that such a state of affairs is archaic, and irrelevant to our day, is to be blind to all facts, for although modern civilization does not say its prayers to stone images or wooden idols, it says them to gold and silver ones, stamped with the image and superscription of Caesar, or to the products of physical force, to drugs, poisonous gases, or engines of destruction, and appears to be ingeniously surprised at the havoc these graven images are creating for it. It is not more than sufficiently obvious that the Second Commandment is operating as efficiently today as when it was first uttered in human speech on Sinai.

When the adversary tempted Jesus the Christ with all the kingdoms of the world, if he would only worship him, evil, Jesus answered, in effect, Thou shalt worship good, and good only shalt thou serve. Let us suppose, for an instant, that the world understood and practiced that saying; what would happen? A transformation scene be-

yond our comprehension would instantly take place, for men would stop hating and fearing one another, vice would disappear, oppression of every kind would cease, and disease would vanish away.

To put such a proposition before some people, however, is to conjure up to them a state which appears monotonous to desperation, so accustomed are they to find their scope of interest in the contrasting activities of good and evil, and they do not think deeply enough to see that their argument is planted on a false hypothesis. If they want to see what absolute good, understood and obeyed, would bring in the way of variety, they can find an illustration, incomplete, it is true, but yet correct, in, for instance, the realm of botany. The botanist is not dependent for his interest on contrasts between evil and good, he is dealing with ideas, growth, development of forms and colors, the adaptability of a species to its surroundings, the relationships of parts to the whole, and so on, in a variety that appears unlimited.

The fact is that the human mind today is very much what it was when Moses brought the tables of stone down from the mountain. Its veneer is thicker, but the mind is just as lawless, as material, as licentious, as it was then, and far from diminishing its graven images in number, or in the power it attributes to them, it has multiplied them an hundredfold, and is continuously reaping the harvest of which it steadily sows the seed. "The thunder of Sinai and the Sermon on the Mount are pursuing and will overtake the ages, rebuking in their course all error and proclaiming the kingdom of heaven on earth. Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practiced." (Science and Health, p. 174.)

All through her writings, Mrs. Eddy emphasizes with no uncertain sound that the old distinctions between right and wrong must be observed, if one desires to gain the blessings of Christian Science for oneself or for others. There is no loophole anywhere for this species of argument that would call evil good, or good evil. All the false gods must go, and no one who has not yet parted with them can imagine the freedom, the peace, and the joy, which flow from an intelligent understanding of and obedience to the divine Principle which underlies and is the essence of the Ten Commandments.

Then One of Us Will Be a Queen

Then one of us will be a Queen.
And sit on a golden throne.
With a crown instead
Of a hat on her head.
And diamonds all her own!
With a beautiful robe of gold and green.
I've always understood;
I wonder whether
She'd wear a feather?
I rather think she should!

She'll drive about in a carriage and pair,
With the King on her left-hand side,
And a milkwhite horse,
As a matter of course.
Whenever she wants to ride!
With beautiful silver shoes to wear
Upon her dainty feet;
With endless stocks
Of beautiful frocks,
And as much as she wants to eat!

Whenever she condescends to walk,
Be sure she'll shine at that.
With her haughty stare,
And her nose in the air,
Like a well-born aristocrat!
At elegant high society talk
She'll bear away the bell.
With her "How do you?"
And her "How are you?"
And her "Hope I see you well!"

And noble lords will scrape and bow,
And double them into two,
And open their eyes
In blank surprise
At whatever she likes to do.
And everybody will roundly vow
She's fair as flowers in May.
And say, "How clever!"
At whatsoever
She condescends to say!

Oh! 'tis a glorious thing, I ween,
To be a regular Royal Queen!
No half-and-half affair, I mean,
But a right-down regular Queen!

—W. S. Gilbert.

Garibaldi and the Italian Risorgimento

In 1911 Italy celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her birth, which she dates from the official proclamation of the Italian Kingdom in 1861. George Macaulay Trevelyan writes in "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy," "After the lapse of half a century it is possible to see whether the men of the risorgimento were building on the sand or on the rock."

"Nothing is more remarkable—though to believers in nationality and ordered liberty nothing is more natural—than the stability of the Italian Kingdom. The oscillations of the structure that Cavour reared in the earthquake of 1860 went on for some forty years; but the vibration has now ceased, and the building is as safe as any in Europe. In some European countries, freedom and order have not been secured, and until our fathers' times there was no reason to suppose that these benefits would ac-

crue to Italy for many generations to come."

"In Italy herself it is the traditions of the risorgimento that unite and elevate her children. All classes from knight to workman, all provinces from Piedmont to Sicily, are bound together by these memories of a history so recent yet so poetical and so profound."

"And what of Garibaldi himself? How will the Garibaldian legend—which turns out on examination to be true—live in the minds of succeeding generations? "Garibaldi is not to be judged as a professional soldier leading modern armies, but as the greatest master that the world has seen of that special department of human activity known as revolutionary war. He could never have commanded a regular force of one hundred thousand men, though in his day he managed to defeat one."

But Garibaldi's claim on the memory of men rests on more than

thought, a mention of the university and St. Leonard's School. The visitor who comes solely for golf will, no doubt, spend all his time on the links, but one who takes time to explore the quaint, cobbled streets and wynds with their ancient buildings, will find a wonderful charm in the place.

Looking up from the harbor, with

crossed without trampling the precious stalks. There were no steps to the tower, but a zigzag path had been worn among the ruins, at the foot of which I dismissed Miguel, and then mounted to the summit.

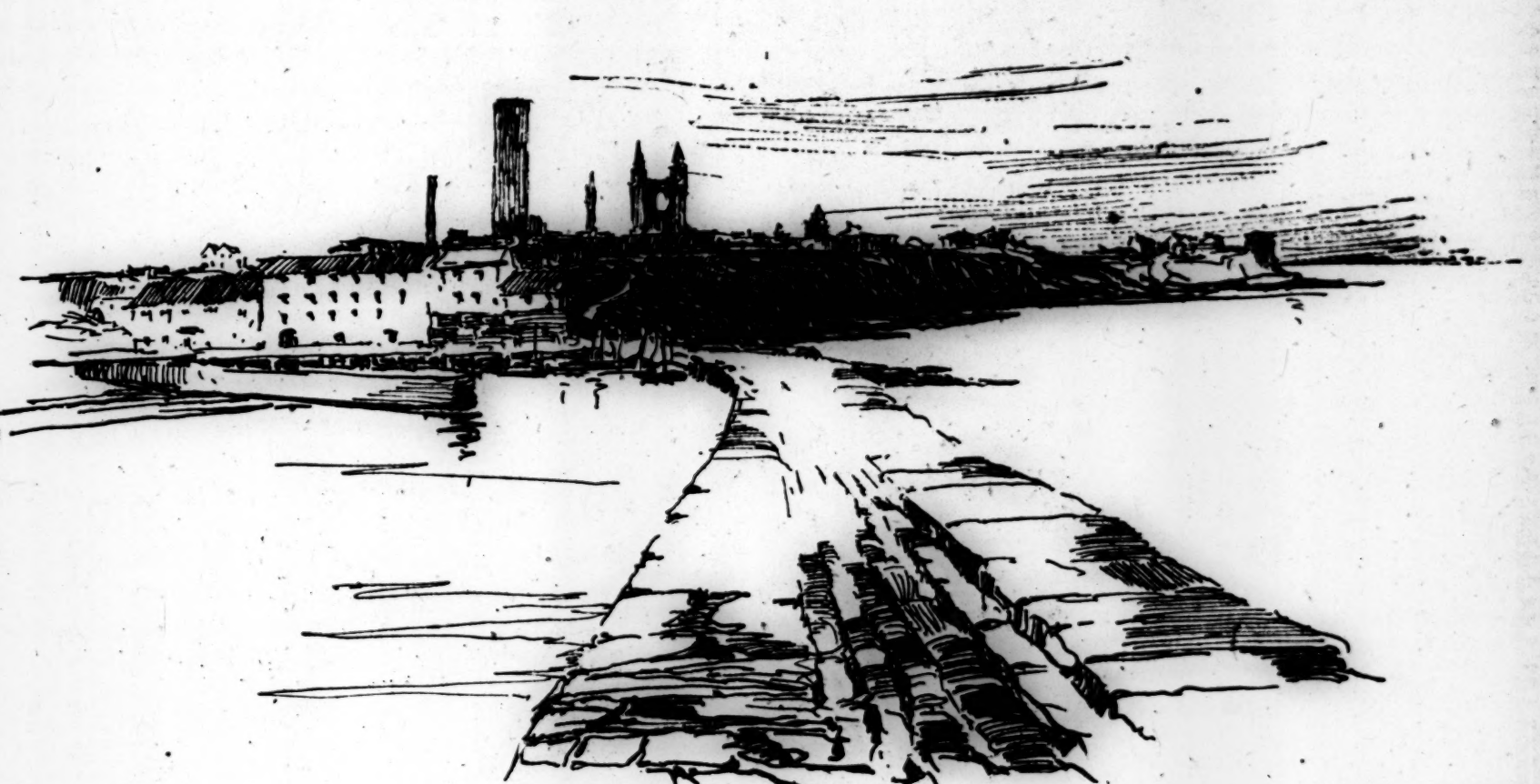
"The farmer had called it an atalaya, and the tower was clearly of Moorish construction. Its height must have been originally much greater, or it could not have answered its purpose of watching the sea. The hollow interior was entirely filled with the fragments, so that nothing remained of the structure but its circular form. Outside of the dry moat, there was a massive, pentagonal wall, with a lozenge-shaped pile of masonry, the whole evidently designed for defense, and of later date than the tower itself. Such quantities of stones had been heaped upon the old foundations by the farmers in clearing places for their crops, that very little of the masonry was to be seen. . . . Many of the stones had no doubt been carried away for buildings, and there are still huge piles of them in the adjacent fields. Towering out of one of these piles I caught a glimpse of another relic of a still remoter past—an object so unexpected that I at first took it for an accidental disposition of the stones. I descended to the moat, rambling over the outer wall, and made my way to the spot."

"It was a Celtic fort, or altar—a large upright block of gray limestone, supporting a horizontal block about ten feet in length. The pillar was so buried in fragments which had been piled about it, that I could not ascertain its height; but the character of the monument was too distinctly marked to admit of a question. After returning to Port Mahon, I found that its existence was well known. In fact, the first question asked me was, 'Have you seen the Phoenician altar?' When and by whom these remarkable monuments—which are found in all the Mediterranean islands between Greece and Gibraltar—were erected, is a point which I leave antiquarians to discuss. It pleased me, as I sat under a fig tree which shot up through the stones, to fancy that the remains of three memorable phases of the history of men were before me—of the Druids, in the crumbling altar, of the Saracens in the watchtower, and of the house of Aragon or Castile in the fortress."

"According to Strabo, the Balearic Islands were colonized by the Rhodians; but Strabo probably knew less about the matter than any respectable antiquarian of our day. The people of Minorca firmly believe that Magon, the brother of Hannibal, founded Port Mahon, and they attribute the Druidic stones and the Cyclopean construc-

tion to actual achievements. It rests on that which was one part of his professional equipment as a soldier of revolution, but which surpasses and transcends it—his appeal to the imagination. He was a poet, in all save literary power. He was guided in political, and somewhat even in military situations, by a poet's instincts and motives. He is perhaps the only case, except Byron for a few weeks in Greece, of the poet as man of action. For most poets, if they ever take part in action, cease to be poetical."

"The history of events is ephemeral and for the scholar; the poetry of events is eternal and for the multitude. It is the acted poem that lives in the hearts of millions of whom the written words of history and the written words of poetry are alike an unopened book. So Garibaldi becomes the symbol of Italy to her children in all ages to come and on either side of the Atlantic."



St. Andrews, Scotland

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bayard Taylor Visits an Atalaya in Minorca

St. Andrews is a town full of historical interest. Almost every stone in the place has seen the making of history; yet, at the present day, the average man, if asked for what St. Andrews is famous, would probably answer the question in one short word—golf; with perhaps, as an after-

thought, a mention of the university and St. Leonard's School. The visitor who comes solely for golf will, no doubt, spend all his time on the links, but one who takes time to explore the quaint, cobbled streets and wynds with their ancient buildings, will find a wonderful charm in the place.

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was begun in the middle of the Twelfth Century, but it was not dedicated till 1318 and comparatively little of it is still standing. The next great event in the history of the town was the founding of the university in 1411 by Bishop Wardlaw—an event whose consequences were very much more far-reaching than the founder dreamed. Both men and women students are admitted to the university, and their scarlet gowns make a pleasant note of color as the wearers pass along the streets of the old gray town.

To St. Andrews came Mary Queen of Scots to escape from the ceremonies of the court at Holyrood, and lodged in Queen Mary's house, a gray stone building which is still occupied. The castle stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the sea—its grass-grown courtyards and rough walls forming many a sunny corner in which to sit.

One cannot leave the subject of St. Andrews without a word about the famous golf links with their springy turf and the beautiful walk over the "Elysian Fields" to the Eden, with the Forfarshire hills blue in the distance.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1917

EDITORIALS

On Looking Your Dog in the Face

THIS paper has received a certain number of complaints from no doubt well-intentioned people on the subject of what they are pleased to describe as its opposition to the Red Cross. Now, to begin with it would be quite impossible to find in our columns one single word of editorial criticism of the Red Cross, except on one particular point, and to end with, the desire to forbid criticism of a cause you have espoused yourself, is delightfully typical of the willingness to dominate inherent in the mind of a considerable number of people who are sturdy supporters of the righteous cause of a war against autocracy.

What, then, are the simple facts about the case? Some weeks ago this paper received a copy of a circular which, it was informed, had been prepared for circulation, in a certain state, on behalf of the Red Cross. Just before it was issued, however, the discovery was made that it contained information on the subject of the promotion of medical research, in the shape of vivisection, at the United States bases in Europe, out of funds provided by the Red Cross. As a consequence of this discovery, we were informed a new circular had been drafted in which the vivisection particulars were camouflaged, or rather surgically removed, before it was given to a confiding public. The whole incident was so remarkable and so reprehensible that, even with the evidence before us, we hesitated to believe it. At the same time the information was of such a nature that the public, in general, and the subscribers to the Red Cross, in particular, were entitled to receive it, so as to investigate the matter. The story was, therefore, given to the public, with the expression of a hope that we had been misinformed.

It was here, apparently, that, according to the champions of the Red Cross, our first offense was committed. There was no harm, it appears, in the Red Cross camouflaging the public on the subject, the harm was in our applying the turpentine of publicity to their artistic effort. Our next offense, which grew out of our first, was having the audacity to print the letters of inquiry to the Red Cross our revelation produced; and our third, the printing of the admissions of the Red Cross in reply to these inquiries. Our fourth, and up to now our last, we understand to have been, the publishing of the correspondence which has grown out of the original incident. All of which proves how rapid is the moral decline of a paper which strays so far from the course of social expediency as to tell the truth. The simple and not very pleasant fact is that, although the Christian Science movement has most loyally supported the Red Cross in its legitimate, humanitarian struggle, the moment a criticism is made of a specific departure from the high level of this humanitarian standard an attempt is made to silence protests as disloyal. It would be interesting, therefore, to be informed against whom the disloyalty is committed.

A certain famous Roman orator asked, in a historic crisis, who was going to look after the guards, or, as he put it, "quis custodiet ipsos custodes?" We, in turn, would like to be permitted to ask, Where is the camouflaging of the camouflagers to stop? The defenders of the Red Cross seem to know rather more than the assistant to the chairman of the Red Cross War Council about this vivisection matter. They are prepared, if all else fails, to deny what this gentleman has admitted, and failing that again to justify the admission. Indeed, so gallant is their defense that the mild-mannered man in the street hesitates which to admire most, the courage of their convictions or the audacity of their arguments. There is undoubted courage, surely, manifested in the expression of the opinion that the trustees of an organization formed for the mitigation of suffering are justified in appropriating the funds, subscribed for this purpose, in the promotion of suffering. There is unquestionable audacity in the argument that the amount subscribed by the anti-vivisectionists is so insignificant as not to count in the discussion of the matter.

The audacity, of course, comes in the fact that not one of the vivisectionists who advances this view has really the faintest idea how much the anti-vivisectionists have subscribed, whilst its morality is rather that of the gentleman who excuses himself for having got drunk on a noggin of gin on the grounds that it might have been a gallon of beer. Clearly the people who argue in this fashion would demand the bowdlerization of the Gospels, so as to get rid of the uncomfortable evidence of the widow's mite. The amount subscribed to the Red Cross by those who approve of or disapprove of vivisection has nothing whatever to do with the matter. The question at issue is, Has a humanitarian institution any right to apply its funds inhumanly? The next argument at this rate would be that a lover of dogs had no cause of complaint so long as only cats or rabbits were tortured.

What, however, is equally remarkable with all this is the tone adopted, in certain quarters, that nobody has any right to interfere with the medical profession in their work of finding relief for man at the expense of beasts. Now the lion may lie down with the lamb, but it will be a very long time before they consent to be led by a little child if the end of the journey is to be the experiment table of medical research, more especially as the doctors on each side of that table are vociferating as loudly as ever they can in their disagreement as to the value of these experiments.

However the confusion amongst doctors on the subject is not more confounded than that amongst Red Cross officials and workers. In New York alone, we have the manager of the Red Cross Christmas Seals, writing to Miss Alice Morgan Wright, to the effect that the Red Cross has "certainly nothing to do with vivisection," and unwisely volunteering the information that he knows that it has "contributed \$100,000 for medical work in France under General Pershing's recommenda-

tion, but knows nothing whatever as to the special use of this fund. The supposition that it is being used improperly being certainly not justified." Now the only thing that emerges with certainty from this letter is that the writer has still something to learn. For, in the first place, it would be interesting to discover how, if he knows "nothing whatever" about the use of the fund, he knows "certainly" that it is not being improperly used; and, in the second place, how it is that after the assistant to the chairman of the Red Cross War Council has publicly admitted that the \$100,000 appropriation is to be used amongst other things for experiments on animals, he as manager of the Red Cross Christmas Seals Committee knows nothing about the matter.

Not, it must be allowed, that such ignorance is peculiar. The Red Cross workers in Boston are provided with a yade-mecum for answering awkward questions. Thus under the head of vivisection the charge is dismissed, in a cloud of words, as a yarn. It seems almost discourteous to the assistant to the chairman of the Red Cross War Council to dismiss his admission unceremoniously as a yarn. But then it is only fair to say that whilst other denials in the book are marked as "safe" this one is not. No! emphatically, the yarn explanation is not "safe." It is, indeed, most unsafe. No one could make use of it in collecting funds, and go home and look his dog in the face.

England and the New Democracy

THE shadow of a new and radical political movement is beginning to cast itself over English party politics. A so-called democratic party drawing unto itself all the democratic elements in the community and abolishing old party shibboleths, is gravely mooted. Not without appropriateness, the London Athenæum has been the real sponsor for it. The journal was once the organ of that brilliant politician, Sir Charles Dilke. Whatever the faults of that statesman, he was undoubtedly an advanced social reformer, and had his career continued longer, he would probably have been the real protagonist of the proposed party.

Party-forming is, of course, a stimulating business anywhere. Just now it is more stimulating than ever. Every up-to-date and enthusiastic patriot has, at some time or another, felt the exhilarating desire to rescue politics from the degradation into which they are popularly considered to have fallen during the war. In England there are perennial questions which appear to be beyond the powers of Liberals or Conservatives to settle. There is the eternally smoldering subject of the power of the throne, the vexed one of free trade versus protection, and the Zoll-Verein within the Empire, the annoying bogies of Establishment versus Nonconformity, of secret diplomacy, and of the doctrine of the balance of power. All these questions, constantly knocking at the door for solution, belonging to no one party in particular, and always shelved by the party in power, might well justify the country in going to the desperate measure of forming another party. The recently created Nationalist Party in England, was doubtless a brave attempt to meet the situation, for the existence of common problems ought to act like the hoops of a barrel in fostering a national community of interests. But the National Party was not national at all. It was eclectic. It was a defensive step designed to bolster up the old Conservative Party, and it failed. It was doomed to failure for the simple reason that there is no active "nationalism" in England as there is in Ireland, Canada, or Finland.

Of course, a democratic party, to be established upon a permanent basis in England, must don the mantle of no existing party. Merely to adopt the ideas of democracy is also not enough. In America, both the Democratic and Republican parties are, in a basic sense, democratic. The same distinction applies to the Liberals of England. But there is no fundamental difference in their ranks between party and partisanship, and partisanship is something that the future may vigorously blue-pencil. There are thousands of citizens who are ardent politicians who do not see eye to eye with politicians, and shun party. There are thousands of voters who do not vote, because there are no live issues, but only party interests, to take them to the polls. Thus, it would seem, the political organization which will survive the coming shake-up must go beyond the bounds of accepted nationalism and draw into it all the democratic elements of the community.

A political and economical clean sweep will most assuredly follow the return of the soldier citizens from the front at the end of the war. Before the broom of the new order of things Socialists and Laborites may be swept aside, unless they accept the coming change. A like fate must be more or less in store for all narrow political factions in all nations playing their share in the war. All alike have felt the influence of those forces set free by the great struggle. The democracies of the future must learn to take up, not only constitutional, but international questions. The problems of society must give way more or less to the problems of nations, and no one in his wildest dreams could ever conceive of these questions being adequately managed by existing parties. A new alignment of forces is necessary to guide the impending struggle between privilege, vested interests, and all the buttresses of oligarchy on the one hand, and democracy on the other.

The proposed democratic party symbolizes the revolution in party politics which many a nation may expect. It heralds the coming age of the brotherhood of the nations, and paves the way to the new economic conditions and future world intercourse. But at this early stage it is idle to speculate as to the probable fate of the Liberal and Conservative parties in England, or of their equivalents in America. Partisanship has not seen its last days, though the terms by which we cognize them may have outlived their purpose. Opposition is a wholesome condition. It supplies a check on power. It affords the opportunity of criticism, and criticism in politics, as well as in art and literature, never fails to raise the standard of men's work. Indeed, it is of the essence of good craftsmanship. The very term "democratic" has something constructive about it. It is intrinsically broad and comprehensive. It divides a nation into two clearly defined

sections: those who are for democracy, or for its alternative, autocracy, and all that is implied by the now discredited term. Presumably the democratic party will embrace every patriotic member of the community. One can hardly conceive of any patriot boldly stepping into the ranks of the opposition. In that sense, England will have a truly national party, and the politics of the caucus and the Liberal or the Tory, after that, will smack of the narrow parochialism of the parish pump.

Responsibility for Ships

THE Congressional inquiry into the conduct of the United States Shipping Board has resulted in one very gratifying announcement. From the creation of that institution down to the recent and latest disturbance in its internal organization, it has virtually been under the dual control of a chairman of the Shipping Board and a general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It has been, in fact, subject to the direction of two executives, and these have seldom agreed as to questions of policy. Disputes resulting from this duality of administration brought about the resignation of Major-General Goethals and the retirement of Chairman Denman; the inability of the two heads to agree brought about the recent resignation of Rear Admiral Capps.

The public now has it on the authority of Chairman Hurley that the dual organization of the board has been done away with, and that the present manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation answers directly to the chairman of the board. In other words, the Shipping Board is now practically a one-man concern. No longer, apparently, will orders be questioned, held up, or countermanded. The one person responsible for the conduct of the Shipping Board, according to Mr. Hurley, is its chairman. He assumes that responsibility fully.

This is better. With single authority and single responsibility in the Shipping Board, the public should henceforth have no difficulty in the matter of fixing accountability for delay in the building of ships, if any further delay occurs. The test of Chairman Hurley's ability as director of the shipbuilding service will be the rapidity with which he produces ships. Ships are the essential things; ships, more ships, and still more ships, launched and ready for cargoes, within the smallest margin of time. Nothing else will count to Chairman Hurley's credit comparably with the tonnage produced. Records must be broken, precedents smashed, in both wooden and steel ship construction.

Mr. Hurley points with pride to the fact that, while the Shipping Board began with thirty-eight ship-yards existing in the country, there are now in operation 112 ship-yards. This is encouraging. It is also encouraging that the facilities of the ship-building yards have been greatly improved. It is encouraging, too, that contracts have been let for 8,000,000 dead tonnage, 6,000,000 of which is deliverable in 1918. All this looks well on paper, but what is wanted is that it shall be put into wood and steel.

The people of the United States have become rather weary of what the Shipping Board is planning to do, promising to do, or contracting to have done. What is wanted is ships. For the building of the ships needed Chairman Hurley, from now on, takes responsibility. The matter may rest there for the present. Every loyal citizen will hope that the new arrangement will prove sufficient.

Saladin

AMONGST the many conquerors of Jerusalem, few have made a greater impression on western thought than Saladin, or Salah-ed-din, Yussuf ibn Ayub, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, whose name was so greatly noised abroad throughout all Christendom during the latter half of the Twelfth Century. The age in which Saladin lived was, of course, a romantic age, the heyday of chivalry, the age, par excellence, of the crusade, the tourney, and the troubadour. It was, however, a coarse and brutal age, and so, when Saladin had gained the attention of the world by his knightly generosity and hospitality to a Richard Cœur-de-Lion, he aroused its wonder by his "extreme gentleness, his love of children, his flawless honesty, his invariable kindness, his chivalry to women and the weak."

And yet, as the Christians of Jerusalem knew only too well, he was a Muhammadan of Muhammadans, fiercely hostile to unbelievers, and determined to "purge the very air they breathed." He was, in every sense, however, a "good foe," and so, whilst the "Saladin Tithe" which Richard Cœur-de-Lion imposed on his subjects for the recovery of the Holy City caused many in those days to remember him bitterly, time quickly swept all that away and left Saladin with a memory strangely charged with respect.

His career was full of romance, from the day when he came with his father, a general in the army of the atabeg of Mosul, to Damascus, in 1146, to that September day, in 1192, when he signed the treaty with Richard which signalized the failure of the third crusade. It is, of course, about his dealings with the crusaders that most interest centers today. The Latin Kingdom, founded by Godfrey of Bouillon and his knights in 1099, had had its seat at Jerusalem for nearly a hundred years before the third crusade, and Saladin, during the years immediately preceding that event, had been making conquests to the north, south, and east of Judea, until, at last, about the year 1186, the last independent vassal was subdued, and the Latin Kingdom was inclosed on every side by a hostile empire. Three years later came Saladin's chance to complete his conquests. He had made a four years' truce with the Latin Kingdom, and, in 1187, this truce was broken by the brilliant brigand Renaud de Châtillon, and immediately Saladin rose in his wrath. He routed a small body of Templars and Hospitallers at Tiberias in May, and, on the 4th of the following July inflicted a crushing defeat on the united Christian army at Hittin. He then overran Palestine, laid siege to Jerusalem on September 20, and on October 2 entered the city in triumph.

The news of the fall of Jerusalem stirred Christendom

with peculiar force, and as soon as Richard I had succeeded his father on the throne of England he began to prepare to join in a great crusade for the recovery of the Holy City. After many delays he finally arrived before Acre, with his mixed host, in June, 1191, besieged the city, and captured it some five weeks later. From Acre Richard marched down the coast to Jaffa, and won a great victory over the forces of Saladin at Arsuf. After that, however, the campaign hung fire. During 1191 and 1192, there were some minor operations in southern Palestine, as Richard, aiming at Jerusalem, circled round Beitnuba and Ascalon. Early in 1192, however, impeded at every turn by the jealousies of his knights and commanders, Richard definitely abandoned the idea of attacking Jerusalem, and proceeded to fortify Ascalon and to approach Saladin with overtures of peace. These Saladin was willing to consider, but, after the usual fashion of those days, negotiations dragged over many months. The fire, indeed, flashed up into flame again when Richard attacked his enemies and defeated them brilliantly at Jaffa, in July, but, ultimately, on the 2d of September, peace was concluded. Richard returned to Europe, to meet with many adventures before he finally reached England, and Saladin returned to Damascus.

Notes and Comments

STRANGE dreams those German conspirator-diplomats must have had who plotted to annex a large part of the United States to Mexico, and to bring some of the most important South American republics under the domination of the Kaiser. The tenor of the Zimmermann correspondence, on the one hand, and of the Luxemburg correspondence on the other, together with intimations of the vast sums of money placed at the disposal of the Washington and Buenos Aires embassies by the German Foreign Office, would seem to leave no doubt that the most efficiently managed government in the world was victimized by what, in the United States, is called a confidence game.

"GARABED," the "free energy" to be offered to the world through the Washington Government, by the inventor Garabed T. K. Giragossian, a native of Hunsimansaur-Adiaman, is still a carefully preserved secret. It is to be hoped that Mr. Giragossian's achievement will have more success than those of his predecessors who have laid claim to an "energy" which was to supersede most of the forces at present chained to the service of man. About the year 1900, a Pole of Lemberg named Rychowski announced that he had discovered a "free energy," termed electroide, which was to supersede electricity and steam, and be taken out of the air. He ejected his electroide from a small apparatus like a sewing machine, which filled the air with the smell of ozone. With it, he moved objects at a distance, made plants rapidly grow in the dark, kept eggs and meat fresh permanently, and did so many other wonderful things that the city fathers of Lemberg financed him. Electroide was undoubtedly a remarkable discovery, but after a time, nothing more was heard of it.

Kosciusko's famous cry, "Finis Poloniae," referred to the other day in this column, recalls a similar cry which recent events have proved to be equally unfounded. It was at the close of the memorable debate on Finland, in the Second Duma, that reactionary assembly which met in St. Petersburg, as it then was, in the March of 1907. The Russian authorities were inaugurating their great campaign to destroy Finnish freedom. They had carried the Duma with them, and, amidst scenes of wild enthusiasm, one of the members vaulted over his desk with the shout, "Finis, finis Finlandiae!" But it was not the end of Finland, any more than the incident which called forth Kosciusko's cry marked the end of Poland.

THE Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago, composed of American citizens of Irish birth or descent, regardless of creeds or politics, and one of the most representative and influential social organizations of its kind in the United States, in forwarding an initial gift of \$10,000 to the Irish Parliamentary Party declares that "any Irishman or organization who seeks to embarrass any of the allied powers is committing an act of open hostility to the United States." All Irish organizations in the United States are invited to indorse this declaration as a true expression of people of Irish connection in the United States toward the war. The Devos, the O'Learys, and their like will find little satisfaction here. The pro-German propagandists in the United States will find less.

MR. ASQUITH, who is to give the Romanes lecture next year, will be the sixth statesman whom Oxford has called upon to fulfill the bequest. Mr. Gladstone inaugurated the course, in 1892, with his "Academic Sketch." Four years later Mr. John Morley, as he then was, gave his famous discourse on "Machiavelli." Mr. Balfour his "Criticism of Beauty" in 1909. The two other statesmen lecturers were Mr. Bryce, in 1902, and Lord Curzon, in 1907. Mr. Gladstone at first refused Oxford's invitation, on various grounds, but it was repeated, and he then replied as a devoted son should: "Oxford is Oxford, and I can refuse her nothing." If she were to ask me to climb the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, I think I should attempt it.

HEINRICH S. FICKE, auditor of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, arrested as a dangerous enemy alien on August 18, and with a considerable flourish of trumpets, is at liberty on parole. He is the third prominent enemy alien released within the last two weeks, Rudolph Hecht, a personal friend of the Kaiser, being one of the others. Meanwhile, United States munition plants are still burning from "mysterious causes," and William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, who has performed excellent work in running down and arresting dangerous enemy aliens, has resigned. What connection there may be between these things is thus far left to public conjecture.